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HU YAOBANG ARRIVAL IN ROMANIA REPORTED

AU051844 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] As the Chinese news agency XINHUA reports, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Bucharest today for a friendly official visit. His stay in Romania will include meetings and talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

LEADERS ATTEND MARTYRS' DAY COMMEMORATION

AU052014 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 83

[Summary] Ceremonies were organized in Tirana and the districts today to commemorate the Day of the Martyrs -- those who laid down their lives in the national liberation struggle. This morning a ceremony was organized at the martyrs' graves in Tirana which was attended by, among others, "Comrade Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Comrade Rita Marko, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Prokop Murra, candidate Politburo member and minister of people's defense; Comrade Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary; members of central mass organizations, departments, and various institutions."

Wreaths were laid on the monument on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, Presidium of the People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, Central Committee of the Youth Union, National Committee of Veterans, Defense Ministry, and the Tirana District AWP Committee and People's Council Executive Committee.

Visits were also paid to the martyrs' families in Tirana today by "Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member; Comrade Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of industry and mines; Comrade Foto Cami, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee; Comrade Girjako Mihali, candidate Politburo member and minister of finances; Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, candidate Politburo member; members of the AWP Central Committee, Presidium of the People's Assembly, and government" and other leaders of mass organizations and institutions.

Besides these events, ceremonies were also held throughout the country in various districts. Attending the ceremony in Elbasan District was Pali Miska, Politburo member and first secretary of the Elbasan District AWP Committee, and present at the ceremony in Durres District was Muho Asllani, Politburo member and first secretary of Durres District AWP Committee.

On this occasion, the revolutionary foreign trade unions visiting our country for the 1 May celebrations and the diplomatic corps accredited to our country also lay wreaths on the martyrs' graves.

PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS

AU262010 Tirana RRUCA E PARTISE No 3 in Albanian Mar 83 pp 10-23

[Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary, article: "The Overall Fulfillment of Planned Tasks Leads to Increased Economic Effectiveness"]

[Excerpts] The year 1982 was characterized by a great mobilization of our country's workers to implement the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress. Under the party's leadership, a resolute struggle was carried out everywhere to fulfill the planned tasks. As a result, many indexes were improved in connection with the economy's major dimensions. An illustration of this is the fact that the social product increased 4.4 percent in 1982 as against 1981 and the national income increased 4.5 percent, at a time when the population increased by 2.1 percent. The nonfulfillment of various units was reduced in the industrial sector, and some major plants such as the PVC in Vlore and the ferro-chrome plant in Burrel made up for their nonfulfillments. Despite the great drought, the major units of production in agriculture recorded growth, especially in breadgrains, where there was an increased production of 9 percent as against 1981. A wheat yield of 27 quintals per hectare was attained, which is the highest yet in our country. Some 35,000 tons more milk than in the previous year were produced; so, too, were 17,000 tons more vegetables, 28 million more eggs, and some thousands of tons more sugar beet, fruits and other things. Likewise, good results were achieved also in the sectors of construction, transportation, communal services, and in the economic-financial indexes.

Despite these achievements, some sectors did not fulfill all their planned tasks in 1982 -- for example, in oil extraction, steel production, in production of chrome with a high chromium oxide content, and in other areas. Export-import goals were also not met according to plan.

The 1983 plan is the result of extensive work carried out everywhere, at the grassroots and center. It is based on the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, the achievements of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and on the new possibilities created by our economy's dynamic development. Rates of production growth are higher than those achieved in the first 2 years of this 5-year plan. The social product and national income will increase 8.1 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively, as compared to 1982. These rates are 3 to 4 times higher than the population growth rate. The high rates of production growth in all the economy's branches as well as the great tasks for increasing the social products's effectiveness and increasing financial monetary sources make 1983 a decisive year for realizing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in their entirety.

However, this requires that every party organization, every state and economic organ, as well as all the mass organizations intensify their work to raise the working masses' mobilization so that all the set objectives are entirely fulfilled. It is a matter not only of forbidding any nonfulfillment of the units of this year's plan, but, by increasing mobilization and utilizing as well as poslsible the reserves that our socialist economy continually creates, of making up any deficit created in particular branches and sectors of the economy in 1982 and of taking more secure steps to achieve objectives in 1984-1985. For this reason, the sixth plenum of the AWP Central Committee emphasized the need to qualitatively raise the party's work in all fields to further develop the economy on the basis of scientific knowledge.

Utilizing as well as possible the domestic reserves and rationally using our material and human possibilities, knowledge and abilities of our workers, and especially our specialists, takes on a special significance when we consider the concrete situations in which we live and work, the construction and defense of socialism entirely with our own forces. Within this framework, the fulfillment of the great tasks to increase the economy's effectiveness is of imperative importance. Economic effectiveness, as the most synthesized index of intensive development, is secured through increasing work productivity, saving material and financial assets and fully utilizing the existing productive capacities. Without increasing economic effectiveness we cannot ensure the increase of accumulation, the improvement of the people's material and cultural well-being, and the further strengthening of the homeland's defense capability. Comrade Enver Hoxha suggested that to maintain the planned rates and dimensions "there is only one alternative: total mobilization and the complete fulfillment of the planned tasks unit per unit."

The sources for increasing the effectiveness of production and accumulation are to be found, in the first place, in the production process, in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and other areas -- wherever material assets are spent and created. Thus Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes that for successful work in the economy, it is necessary to achieve the anticipated rates for increasing production, raising work productivity, and raising the effectiveness of expenditures and investments.

We must secure the growth of production, accumulation, and effectiveness in all the economy's branches and sectors, but in the first place, in those branches and sectors where many investments are made -- such as in oil, mining, metallurgy, agricultural enterprises, railway transportation, and others. These sectors are required not only to cover the costs of production and to meet their further development with the financial resources that they create, but to continually produce more products for society that are necessary for introducing new productive capacities, for further developing the nonproductive sphere, for gradually increasing the people's well-being, and for strengthening the country's defense. For these reasons the party has drawn the attention of party organs and organizations, state and economic organs, specialists, cadres and all workers to correctly assess these problems and not to allow any manifestation of underrating tasks, self-satisfaction, liberalism, or narrow interests, and in no way to proceed with the idea that because we have a stable economy problems in this field will be solved as a matter of course.

In all our work to further advance the economy, to increase and perfect social production and raise its effectiveness, fulfillment of tasks to increase work productivity is of great importance. We also emphasize this because for the first 2 years of this 5-year plan the objectives in this field were not achieved. Nonfulfillment of planned productivity means the workers of the material production sphere do not produce the planned social product with which social funds are created, funds to meet the needs of individual consumption of nonproductive workers and pensioners, the needs of social consumption and accumulation. Raising work productivity, lowering costs, fully utilizing productive capacities, correctly using human forces, and strengthening thrift result in further improving the ratio between products for individuals and products for society and in increasing the sources of socialist accumulation. However, these issues of capital importance are not understood in their entirety by some cadres, communists, and workers, nor are they evaluated with proper seriousness. Thus in some enterprises the set objectives have not been completely fulfilled.

Based on the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, the sixth plenum of the AWP Central Committee set concrete tasks for correctly exploiting the major factors for increasing social production's effectiveness.

Fourth, under our country's conditions, when the party has based the development of productive forces entirely on our own forces, with an extensive program of investments and construction, the highly effective utilization of these forces acquires great importance. We must properly account for the production which will be achieved and for the income and currency which will be secured.

According to the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, during the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan it is anticipated that for every productive investment increase of 1,000 leks the national income will increase twice as much as it did in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The concrete treatment and solution of problems connected with the fulfillment of planned tasks by struggling against routine and superficial work which is not mobilizing, is one of the major orientations for perfecting the work of the party organs and organizations.

Without mentioning good examples, it sometimes happens that in aktivs, meetings, discussions, and various consultations concrete problems are dealt with superficially, supposedly generally, with useless theorizations and repetitive slogans. This is also noticed in some reports and information sent from the base to the center. Little is achieved with such work; problems are not solved and it is difficult to completely fulfill tasks.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized that life has proved that concrete work and measures lead to success while a generalized and superficial treatment is full of unexpected consequences. But, in order for the party organs and organizations to carry out concrete work on the basis of realistically knowing the situation, problems, tasks, forces and means of solution, and the advanced experience in a given issue, what is required is deep studies of the party's directives and of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, as well as precise, fast, and well-organized information for every aspect of production management.

Because of the party's care, economic information has also been continually perfected. But some committees and party organizations, as well as some economic and state organs even up to the ministries, do not seriously evaluate this powerful instrument of economic management. Not rarely is information given in a bureaucratic form, incomplete, and not on a continuous basis. As Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes, without precise and correct information and data there can be no scientific management. A director draws conclusions on how to act from information. And this is also realized when he knows how to work with data, also exploiting the extensive information given in the press, radio, and television.

The implementation of these teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha becomes even more necessary at the present stage of the economy's intensive development.

All of these things convince us that at the present stage of the economy's intensive development the tasks of the sixth plenum of the AWP Central Committee necessitate and make possible the deepening of studies, research, and scientific experiments so that contemporary scientific data will be widely implemented under our country's conditions. For these reasons the party demands that we further advance work in this field and, without forgetting the difficulties, correctly evaluate the masses' creative ideas and seriously rely on experienced specialists in the various fields of our economy.

HOXHA WRITES TO CHROME MINERS, URGES VIGILANCE

AU301506 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Summary] The 35th anniversary of the Todo Manco chrome mine was celebrated today in the mining city of Bulqize. A solemn meeting was organized, which was also attended by Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of industry and mines; Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; and others. Hajredin Celiku read out the letter addressed to the mining collective by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The Todo Manco chrome mine accounts for 44 percent of all chrome extracted throughout the country and 50 percent of the chrome exports.

Hoxha Letter

AU291927 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Summary] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has sent the following letter to the working collective of the Todor Manco chrome mine collective in Bulqize:

"Dear comrade miners, geologists and specialists, I thank you for your invitation to attend the festivities on the occasoin of the 35th anniversary of your mine, which is the major base of chrome production and one of our country's largest mining enterprises. Work prevents me from attending this memorable event for your mine. However, through this letter, I, too, join in your great joy." I wish you even greater successes in strengthening your aims and in further raising the technical and scientific standard of your work, in increasing the effectiness of work and in fulfilling all planned tasks.

"Chrome, as you know very well, dear comrades, is a colossal asset of our country, which must be increasingly better placed in the service of the great objectives of the party to consolidate our national economy, to constantly modernize our socialist industry, to increase our exports and finally, to achieve the major aim of socialism -- that is, to constantly raise the economic and cultural well-being of the working masses." Like all our working people you are in the vanguard of the struggle to further the construction of socialism in Albania relying on our own efforts, to further strengthen the country's economy, to constantly steel our socialist country's defense potential so that no enemy will be able to strike against us.

Once again, I congratulate you on the 35th anniversary of your mine and I am convinced that you will struggle with all your mental and physical strength to successfully fulfill the planned tasks for 1983 and for the entire 5-year period, to constantly improve working conditions and technical safety, to improve the complex mechanization of the work, because this is the way to increase productivity. I am convinced that you will always keep high the party's banner in implementing the party's directives and make certain that your mine will always be in the vanguard and a school for all the other mines of the country. "At the same time, I am confident that you will, as always, keep high the spirit of revolutionary vigilance against the actions and plots of the savage enemies of our country, against the imperialists and revisionists of all hues."

I wish you good health, success at work, joy and happiness in your family life.

SOFIA CONDEMNS 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' IN IRAN

AU061038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The mass media and certain high-ranking officials in Iran have recently engaged in a large-scale anti-Soviet campaign involving accusations about some sort of Soviet participation in gathering espionage information of a political and military nature. These unjustified assertions point out that members of the Iranian party of the masses, Tudeh, have been used for this purpose. For this reason the party has been declared illegal by the chief prosecutor of Iran and banned in practice. Similar distortions, which are in the interests of those forces which are trying to undermine Soviet-Iranian relations, are welcomed with satisfaction in a number of Western countries. The anti-Soviet campaign in Iran also includes the expulsion of some USSR Embassy members in Tehran, accused of having relations with subversive elements in that country. Numerous members of the Tudeh Party have been arrested and imprisoned as well.

CPSU LECTURERS VISIT, MEET SECRETARY ATANASOV

AU031752 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 83 p 8

[Text] A group of lecturers from the CPSU Central Committee spoke on topical issues of domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU to party and economic aktivs, as well as to workers collectives in our country. Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the lecturers yesterday and briefed them on topical tasks which the BCP is coping with at the present stage of development in connection with the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the 12th BCP Congress decisions. Stancho Nikolov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, attended the meeting. Yuriy Betev, counselor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, also attended the meeting.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SFRY

AU291624 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 29 (BTA) -- Good opportunity opens up before the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav cooperative unions for the expansion of cooperation in stock-breeding, in the exchange of consumer goods, reconstruction and modernization of the business network. This is the conclusion drawn here by the chairman of the cooperative union of Yugoslavia, Mr Ratko Svilar, who signed here today a protocol on the results of the talks, together with the First Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian central cooperative union, Mr Pancho Ivanov. The chairman of the cooperative union of Yugoslavia Mr Ratko Svilar was received by Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He had also meetings in the National Agro-Industrial Union and was made familiar with the activity of a number of county cooperative unions.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU041955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The 18th session of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has opened in Sofia. This session is chaired by the two heads of the commissions: Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The two sides unanimously praised the development of the bilateral economic ties. It was also noted that this development was in the spirit of the traditional fraternal relations established between the two countries. This also affects the growing integrational processes in the socialist community. The commission will assess its work following its last session in Budapest. It is also expected that the commission will outline new initiatives for economic interaction in 1983.

Filipov Receives Marjai

AU051538 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 18th session of this commission. Comrade Grisha Filipov highly appraised the cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary, a cooperation which has developed in conformity with the agreements achieved between the first leaders of the two countries -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar.

Economic Protocol, Program Signed

AU051949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1900 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] The 18th session of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Sofia. A protocol on the work of the session was signed by the two chairmen of the commission -- Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The commission focused special attention on the tasks connected with deepening and expanding production-sharing and specialization between the two countries in the machinebuilding and chemical industries. A program connected with the work of coordinating the development plans of Bulgaria and Hungary for 1986-1990 was also adopted.

LILOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOZAMBIQUE 5 MAY

AU051950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Comrade Aleksandur Lilov returned home tonight from Mozambique. The delegation attended the work of the Fourth Frelimo Congress. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Milko Balev and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

DYULGEROV TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR AUSTRIA

AU042012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions led by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has left for Austria.

HUSAK MESSAGE TO BOURGUIBA ON KIDNAPPED CITIZENS

LD051451 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a message concerning the kidnapping of 66 Czechoslovak citizens in the People's Republic of Angola to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

In view of the friendly relations and the tradition of long-term cooperation, Husak asked him to take appropriate steps leading to a speedy liberation of the captive Czechoslovak citizens.

CUBAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Met by Kapek

LD051335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Cuban CP Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and minister of transportation of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Prague by air at the invitation of Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport. The guest was met at the airport by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee; Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport; and other representatives of political and public life.

During his visit the Cuban guest will discuss with Minister Vladimir Blazek the present results as well as possibilities of further expanding the mutual cooperation of the two countries in transportation.

Presents Award to Husak

LD051923 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of transportation of the Republic of Cuba, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. Also present was Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague party committee.

During the reception, Comrade Guillermo Garcia Frias gave Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the republic, the Order of Playa Giron, which was awarded to him by the State Council of the Cuban Republic on his 70th birthday for his participation in the antifascist fight, as achievements in the construction of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia, and his personal contribution to the deepening of the friendship between Czechoslovakia and Cuba, their peoples, parties, and government.

Comrade Gustav Husak sincerely thanked Garcia Frias for the honor bestowed on him. He described it as a manifestation of the work of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak peoples and of the deep friendship and all-round fruitful cooperation between our communist parties, our states, and our peoples. He said that the friendship between Czechoslovakia and Cuba, imbued with loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is and will remain an important part not only of bilateral, but of international relations.

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE LIBERATION BY SOVIET ARMY

Leaders Place Wreaths at Cemetery

LD051421 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] A solemn event took place at the central Czech burial place of the Soviet Army at Olsany Cemetery in Prague. The occasion was the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. Under the accompaniment of the March of Revolutionaries and military honors, a joint wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, Czechoslovak Government, Federal Assembly, and Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia was placed on the monument of the Soviet heroes, who gave their lives while liberating our homeland. The wreath was placed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; other Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate Presidium members of the party's Central Committee: Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee: Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Wreaths of red flowers were also placed by a delegation from the USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia, headed by Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin; and a delegation of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, headed by its commander, Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov. Also present was Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states at the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

The memory of the dead Red Army soldiers was also honored by the placing of a wreath by delegations of the Czech government, the Czech National Council, and the Central Committee of the Czech National Front.

Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; and Miroslav Novak, chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Militia, placed a joint wreath from the Czechoslovak People's Army, the CSSR Ministry of the Interior, and the People's Militia. This act was attended by the generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other representatives of the Armed Forces.

Gratitude to our liberators, who gave their lives in the victorious struggle against fascism, was also expressed by the placing of a wreath by representatives of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, the CPCZ Central Bohemian Regional Committee, the Prague City Committee of the National Front, the Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the National Front, the National Committee of Prague, and the Central Bohemian Regional National Committee.

A solemn sight was created by the wreaths of social organizations of the National Front, honorary units of our and the Soviet armies, and an honorary guard of Young Pioneers standing by 220 graves of the Soviet heroes.

Following the Czechoslovak and Soviet national anthems, the delegations placed a joint wreath on the grave of the Czechoslovak Red Army soldiers who gave their lives for the revolutionary idea during the time of the civil war in Soviet Russia. The solemn act ended with the Internationale.

The highest party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia, members of the USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia, representatives of the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, party and state organs of Prague and the Central Bohemian region, and social organizations of the National Front then placed wreaths on the grave of the unknown soldier at the National Monument on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Prague Rally

LD052226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] A festive evening on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak peoples and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army was organized at the Smetana Theater in Prague by the CPCZ Central Committee, the Prague City Party Committee, the Federal and Czech governments and the Central Committees of the National Fronts of the CSSR and the Czech Socialist Republic.

Present were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; Secretaries of the Party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka, and other personages.

Also present were Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, and other representatives of the socialist countries in Czechoslovakia.

Pitra Address

LD052204 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 5 May 83

[Address by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a liberation rally held in the Smetana Theater in Prague on 5 May -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary and President of the Republic, esteemed comrades, dear friends: Some 38 years have passed since the memorable days of May 1945. Then, the last shots of World War II turned into silence on the European Continent, it was a war which in its scale and extreme sacrifices is without parallel in human history. The Soviet Union and its heroic Army withstood the attack of fascism and overcame it. They saved mankind from fascist slavery and brought peace and freedom to oppressed nations. The ninth of May in that memorable year of 1945 saw the defenders of the barricades of Prague welcoming their liberators with bouquets of blossoming lilacs, with the tears of happiness, and sincere thanks. The last great military operation of the Soviet Army in Europe concluded the liberation of Czechoslovakia. It ended a 6-year fight by our nations for freedom, a fight requiring many sacrifices; it opened a path for them to a new life.

The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism was the result of the joint endeavor of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition; it was a victory of the democratic and antifascist forces.

The determining force behind this alliance was the Soviet Union which bore the brunt of the battles. The victory over fascism proved that not even a reaction armed from head to toe was able to stop progressive development permanently, that it was impossible to remove from the consciousness of nations the desire for peace and free life. The 50 million victims of World War II, including 20 million Soviet citizens, will accuse imperialism forever. Our people will always remember the millions of the Soviet people who sacrificed their lives for our liberation. We will never forget the 140,000 Soviet soldiers who lost their lives on our territory alone. Likewise, our people will not forget the heroism of those who in the underground fight against fascism, at home and at the fronts of the war far away from home, lost their lives for the freedom of their country.

The victory of the Soviet Union over fascism proved the invincible strength of the socialist system and the ideas of Great October. It had a considerable and revolutionary impact on the fate of all mankind; it created advantageous prerequisites for the victorious progress of the people's national liberation revolutions in a number of countries in Europe and Asia. Among them, the vast majority have chosen the path of constructing a new people's democratic system.

Our people also embarked on this course. They never accepted the Nazi occupation. From the very first days of losing national and state sovereignty and freedom, brought about by the treachery of Western allies and the defeatist attitudes of the domestic bourgeoisie, our people waged an uncompromising fight with the fascist occupants. At the forefront of this struggle was the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It created a broad antifascist national front, the core of which was the working class. On this platform the party gradually united all democratic antifascist forces. This concept of the national liberation fight, as prepared by the Communist Party and primarily based on the orientation toward friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, was the only correct one, and it was unreservedly supported by the broad masses of our people.

The most important chapters of our national liberation struggle which gradually grew into the victorious national and democratic revolution were the Slovak National Uprising and the May Uprising of the Czech peoples. The Prague uprising in which the peoples of Prague rose against the superior Nazi forces was the completion of this struggle and contributed to the expulsion of the intruders. With the birth of the new people's democratic system in liberated Czechoslovakia broad space was created for the development of the struggle for the implementation of ideas for which the heroes of antifascist fighters died, for the implementation of deep political, social, and economic changes which were expressed in the Kosice government program in April 1945. At the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, at Sokolovo, (Bela Cerkev), Kiev, in the Carpathians, at Dukla and also in the Partisan units on our territory the friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was hammered with the jointly spilt blood. In these fights the Gottwald slogan "With the USSR forever, and never Otherwise" was born. [applause]

The Czechoslovak peoples freely and once and forever decided to follow the path of the construction of socialism by the side of the USSR, in firm unity with the countries of the emerging socialist community. The USSR and this community became for Czechoslovakia a lasting guarantee for the peaceful building effort. The working class, which held its ground in the difficult tests of the class struggles, in firm union with the broadest group of the working people became the key political power in the next political development of Czechoslovakia.

Under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party, the working class and the working people began implementing deep political, economic, and social changes and thus to fulfill the revolutionary ideals for which the best sons and daughters of our nations had fought and died.

The path of socialism was definitely confirmed by the victory of the working peopl over reaction in February 1948. The abolition of the rule of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of the rule of the working class, and the fact that the working people became the real master and manager in their country created -- as Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee, said -- the conditions for the implementation of the eternal dreams for the real social and national liberation of man.

During the socialist construction the appearance of our whole country was literally transformed in a short time. New enterprises, new housing estates, schools, scientific institutes, hospitals, cultural and sports institutions sprang up all over our country. The transportation and communications network expanded and was updated. Revolutionary changes took place in our countryside. Socialist science, education, and culture have developed. Areas of poverty and backwardness disappeared from the map of our homeland. The socialist system truly ensures the political and social rights for which entire generations of the working class fought. For the first time in our country's history, a society which does not know exploitation, unemployment, social and national suppression was created. The ideals of social justice, equality, comradely relations, fraternity of nations and nationalities of our country were implemented in practice. The living standard of the working people is substantially rising.

The real humanism of the socialist social system, in which the criteria of a man's status is his labor, excels in comparison with the lot and living conditions of working people in capitalism. Although capitalism has undergone rapid developments, its antagonism has aggravated further. Vast differences in property ownership, class contradictions, mass unemployment, violence, insecurity and hopelessness -- these are phenomena that are characteristic of a system based on private ownership and exploitation.

Capitalism has managed to accumulate much poverty and crime during the period of its existence. Regrettably, the crimes of World War II were not the last. Fascism has found its followers, it has found them in the plotters of other wars and aggression against all progressive forces. The most reactionary U.S. militarist circles are striving to attain military-strategic superiority; they are striving to establish its hegemony in the world. They are misusing science and technology, which provides unsurpassed possibilities for mankind to improve his living conditions, to create ever more destructive weapons systems and to set into motion another round in the arms race. Billions being swallowed by arms programs could be expended on tackling the most burning problems affecting mankind today, on eliminating poverty, hunger, unemployment, on health care, environmental care and so forth.

Pentagon strategists, however, have completely different concerns. They are thinking of colossal profits from the military and industrial complex; they are thinking of the final settling of accounts with communism and the progressive movement. According to them the territory of Europe is to be a place where a thermonuclear war would be unleashed. They are playing a hazardous game with the existence of mankind merely to halt the course of human history and to prevent social progress.

U.S. imperialists lurk in the background wherever flashpoints of tension are being created, wherever reaction is suppressing progress, and wherever fighters for freedom and real democracy are being terrorized.

With their support and blessing Israel is carrying out its acts of aggression and genocide against the Palestinians. With their support the racist regime is being maintained in South Africa and bands of terrorists are raging in a number of countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. The subject of their attacks is primarily the Soviet Union and the countries of real socialism. In the struggle against socialism they do not shrink from employing any methods, from economic boycott, from diversions and psychological warfare to direct interference and the export of counterrevolution. Every lie, even the crudest, becomes useful to them. They do not shrink from continually reviving and spreading fabrications about the so-called Soviet threat. It would be good to remind these people that the Nazis, too, justified their aggressive plans by the alleged Soviet threat and communism's endangering of mankind.

The entire course of history provides convincing testimonies that the Soviet Union has not only never threatened and does not threaten anyone but on the contrary, since its very inception, since the issuing of Lenin's decree on peace, it has been the mainstay of the peace-loving forces in the world. In building its defense forces it has merely reacted to the United States being ahead and to the necessity of ensuring its own security and the security of its allies. The United States was the first to possess a monopoly over the atom bomb. It was the Americans who began to build atomic submarines and to develop new weapons systems. They have recently decided to use cosmic space for the preparation of war.

The Soviet Union has not built a network of military bases around the United States. On the contrary, it is the United States that has encircled the Soviet Union with military bases and keeps foward-based nuclear weapons close to its borders. The United States is shamelessly declaring territories lying thousands of kilometers away from its borders to be in its sphere of national interest. The United States, and those who support it, therefore bear full responsibility for the escalation of arms buildup and for the increasing international tension. The policy of the aggressive imperialist forces is meeting with a growing and spontaneous resistance in the world. The nations of all continents are increasingly aware that the escalation of the feverish arms buildup and stockpiling of destructive nuclear weapons increases the danger of war and endangers human civilization. Ever greater numbers of people understand that at the moment there is no more important task than preventing the unleashing of war and foiling imperialism's aggressive plans.

Bourgeois ideologists are using every available means to erase from mankind's awareness the lessons of World War II. European nations which, in the first half of our century, had to pass the cruel test of two world wars, cannot forget the tens of millions dead, the wasted material values, destroyed towns, enormous suffering and war horrors. For this reason, every year during May we recall the immortal heroism of the Soviet people, the memory of all fighters against fascism, the patriots who lost their lives in the struggle for a happy and peaceful present and for the future of the present and future generations.

The respect we feel for them obliges us to spare no effort and to continue, in a still more determined way, the fight for social progress and permanent peace. No matter how dangerous the present situation is, and although we must not underestimate the aggressive forces of imperialism, we are totally convinced that the danger of war that has arisen before mankind can be eliminated. Imperialism is no longer deciding alone and without limits the questions of war and peace -- times have changed. Imperialism faces powerful forces represented by the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and other progressive forces and states, and the ever stronger antiwar movement.

Through their joint and determined progress these forces can avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe. A clear and realistic course leading away from the dangerous situation has been mapped out by the CPSU peace program. This is also the basis of the stimulating proposals included in the addresses delivered by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These proposals meet the interests of the nations, the interests of all those who desire to live in peace, and they are fully supported by the CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people. [applause]

The effort of the states of our community to preserve peace, to bring about disarmament and the development of normal relations among states was once again significantly documented by the Prague talks of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Political Declaration adopted at that session. This constitutes a specific program for the struggle to consolidate peace and disarmament, to reduce the risk of a military conflict, and to relax tension in Europe. In particular the proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force between Warsaw Pact and NATO has generated a positive response in the entire world. Regrettably the representatives of NATO have so far remained silent about this proposal. The Political Declaration clearly testifies once again to the fact that socialism and peace are indivisible.

For all those who are striving to save peace, the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War that will take place in our capital city in the next few weeks will be an important contribution to finding a common base in the struggle against war. It depends on the common and determined course of action of all those who are longing for a peaceful life, whether the extremely dangerous intentions of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies will be successfully thwarted.

Comrades, the Czechoslovak people are sharing actively in the struggle of the forces of peace and is contributing to it selflessly. The growing economic strength, the ever deepening moral and political unity of the people in the socialist countries and their common, unwavering struggle for peace and for lessening tensions have become those fundamental factors by which the European nations have been able to live in peace for the past 38 years. The domestic and foreign policy of our Communist Party is striving to systematically strengthen these key factors. To this end the conclusions of the 16th congress and our everyday effort to ensure their consistent implementation are aimed.

The key objective of the program set by the congress is to maintain and, in accordance with production results, to improve the quality of the people's living standards, to strengthen their social guarantees, to continue in the building of an advanced socialist society, to develop further our national economy, to adapt it faster and more flexibly to the conditions prevailing in the eighties, and to promote more resolutely the line toward raising the efficiency and quality of all work. During the period since the 16th congress the fruitful and creative work of our people has brought positive results. These are testimony to the full support that the working people are giving to the policy of the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by General Secretary and President of the Republic Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause]

Our national economy is in the main coping successfully with reduced sources of fuels, energy, and raw materials. Despite restricted inputs we have succeeded in maintaining the level of industrial production, and the agricultural sector is also on the whole successfully fulfilling its tasks.

External economic equilibrium has been consolidated and our indebtedness reduced. The demand for greater economies is gradually being carried through in the individual sectors. Despite complicated conditions we are successfully maintaining the population's living standards.

In making this positive assessment we are not losing sight of the fact that the process of developing is placing a number of important problems before us whose solution will continue to call for a much greater effort. We must also not overlook the fact that unevenness is evident in the implementation of the congress' directives, and that it is essential to make far more determined progress in certain sectors. The annual meeings of Communists and of other workers at public meetings concentrated their attention on the further successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the congress, and above all on overcoming and actively resolving shortcomings. The efforts of the party Central Committee, its Presidium, and our highest state and social bodies are centered on these areas. We are seeking common ways to counter difficulties brought about by the current external economic and international-political situation and our growing internal requirements.

In the interest of the more consistent fulfillment of the congress conclusions we must be far more purposeful in taking care that especially the results of scientific and technological discoveries are quickly introduced into production and that all the resources and possibilitikes at our disposal are better utilized. We must intensify more resolutely international socialist imtegration, primarily with the Soviet Union. We must make more use of knowledge and talents, the traditions and experiences, initiative and skill of our workers, farmers, and the intelligentsia.

In the implementation of the congress program we are proceeding from the Leninist concept of socialist construction as the work of creative activity and energy of the masses. We are striving to expand in depth socialist democracy to broaden direct participation by our citizens in the administrstion and management of society. In this the national committees and all social organizations and National Front bodies are playing an increasingly important role.

The new tasks are making big demands on the work in the political-educational area. Throughout our society it is necessary to enhance respect for honest, well accomplished work and also to wage a more resolute struggle against irresponsibility, indiscipline, and all phenomena that are incompatible with socialist morality. This requires us to encourage a climate of work, of work discipline and responsibility.

We have all the necessary prerequisites to fulfill the tasks we set ourselves in building an advanced society. They are exacting but realistic tasks. Let us do our utmost to fulfill them all. We will thus make the best contribution to the fulfillment of the effort being made by our community headed by the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and lessening of tensions. "Build your homeland and you will strengthen peace": this Gottwald slogan still most eloquently expresses the essence of our efforts.

The revolutionary legacy of the year 1945, which has found its realization in the building of socialism, is connected with the confirmation of the correctness of the path embarked upon at its birth by the Communist Party as a vanguard of the working class and the decisive force in the struggle against bourgeoisieism, fascism, and Nazi occupation, and as the leading force which guided our people toward the triumph of the revolution and socialism.

It was along this entire historical path and in particular in the fire of the antifascist struggle and in building a new society that the profound relationship toward the people of the first country of socialism, toward the people of the Soviet Union, was being forged.

Our people justly see in the Soviet Union the guarantee of their existence in freedom and of the further development of socialism. This historic experience of theirs was firmly anchored in the Treaty of Alliance, which was signed in the days of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Its significance is fully characterized by the words of Comrade Husak delivered from the platform of the 16th congress; I quote: In the alliance with the Soviet Union the innermost interests and aspirations are fulfilled. The Czechoslovak Communists and our nations highly appreciate the role of the Soviet Union as the mainstay of socialism, of everything that is revolutionary and progressive as a hope and guarantor of peaceful development, against whose might the efforts of imperialist and militarist circles to dictate their will to other nations flounder.

Our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is firmer than ever. Our close cooperation in all areas of social and economic life multiplies our strength. With confidence and optimism we therefore look to the future, a future which belongs to socialism and peace.

Long live our loyal friend, ally, and liberator, the Soviet Union, its heroic people, and the glorious Leninist Communist Party! [applause]

Long live the Czechoslovak people, and may our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, flourish! [applause]

Long live peace! [applause]

Bratislava Ceremony

LD052043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] A solemn ceremony on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army was held at the Bratislava Slavin [Soviet war cemetery] today.

Accompanied by the "March of Revolutionaries," a wreath from the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front, the Slovak National Council and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic was laid at the memorial by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; Ladislav Abraham, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; Elena Litvajova, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; Bohus Travnice, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat; Miloslav Boda, chairman of the CPSL Central Committee Centrl Control and Auditing Commission; and other representatives.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL ON STATE PLAN RESULTS

AU031846 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 83 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Slovak National Council Presidium"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- At its session yesterday, chaired by Viliam Salgovic, Central Committee Presidium member of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and attended by Karol Martinka, deputy premier

of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, and Jozef Kollar, chairman of the Slovak Statistics Office, the Presidium of the Slovak National Council discussed the report on the development of national economy in the SSR and the fulfillment of the 1982 state plan, as well as the results of plan fulfillment in the first quarter of 1983.

The Presidium stated that, despite the more exacting conditions of development, the basic intentions of the 1982 state plan have been ensured. The favorable trend continued also in the first quarter of this year. Since the year 1983 is of decisive significance for fulfilling the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, in the coming period maximum attention must be devoted on all management levels to the fulfillment of tasks.

The Presidium further discussed the report on ensuring the quality and development of food produce. Apart from other things, it stated that, in the interests of further utilizing reserves, it is desirable to continue developing the scientific-technical base of the food industry, and to be more consistent in introducing new technological methods and in adhering to technological norms.

The Slovak National Council Presidium also discussed the report on concluding the elaboration and publication of the Slovak Encyclopedia. It expressed high appreciation of the devoted efforts exerted by the Slovak Academy of Sciences and by large collectives of prominent scientists, through which a socially and scientifically significant work with great cultural and political compact has emerged in a relatively short time. The Presidium then approved the set of tasks for intensifying the effectiveness of the fight against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morals, and discipline. In conclusion the Presidium discussed the report on the activity of the Slovak National Council's Legislative Committee as projected up to the end of the election period.

PRACE REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF SET OF MEASURES

AU031900 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Set of Measures in Practice"]

[Text] Two years have passed since the introduction of the Set of Measures for improving the Planned Management System in the National Economy. This phase was merely part of the long-term concept of the development of our economy and that is why one must not draw hasty conclusions from it. The knowledge acquired to date proves that the Set of Measures has begun having a positive effect in certain sectors; this has favorably influenced the economic results of enterprises in qualitative indexes, particularly in the reduction of material costs, the growth of profit, and partly also in the profitability of production assets. Increased attention was devoted to the quality of products, to saving fuel and power, and to decreasing losses due to poor quality production.

The trade union bodies have considerably contributed to these results; by their political-organizational and educational activity they have helped implement the Set of Measures. The center of gravity in all activity lay on the shoulders of the trade union bodies which, in cooperation with economic managements, participated in the accomplishment of tasks under the specific conditions of the branches, economic production units, and enterprises.

Despite the efforts exerted, and the partial successes achieved, we must not be satisfied with the way the Set of Measures is being applied in practice. Many organizations have not yet become sufficiently adjusted to the new conditions; certain economic executives are inconsistent and are implementing the Set of Measures very slowly. Likewise, they have not done everything in the fight for developing the working people's new economic thinking. All this hampers our advance.

One of the weakest links is the failure to adhere to the planned structure of production and sales; no turn has taken place in the handling of reserves, in speeding up the scientific-technical progress and in making capital construction and exports more effective. The largest backlog is in the enforcement of intra-enterprise cost-accounting. The method of counterplanning has not been fully mastered yet, either.

The above facts force us to reflect on whether the economic managers and trade union bodies have exhausted, in uncovering reserves, all the available methods of organizational and management work. The Brandys Engineering Works and Iron Foundries can serve as an example of comradely cooperation in applying the Set of Measures. They are consistently acquainting the working people with the tasks at production and working conferences. This is the third year that the problems of implementing the Set of Measures have been part of trade union and youth union education. Similarly, the Kaucuk plant in Kralupy is regularly checking on the effectiveness of the Set of Measures, particularly in the fulfillment of the program "Comprehensive Management of Quality and Property." The result of their work is that first-class products now account for 47 percent of the total volume of goods production.

The examples cited here prove that the tasks of the Set of Measures are feasible and that they must be accomplished. In the present period we must devote extraordinary attention to developing the working people's initiative in the effort to accomplish the tasks planned for this year, as well as to consistently preparing the 1984 plan and utilizing the counterplanning method. It is necessary to unite our efforts and to find effective measures and courses for implementing the Set of Measures in the practical life of all working collectives, plants, and enterprises.

BRIEFS

INDRA CONGRATULATES HAMAN -- Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, in Prague today, in the presence of the chairmen of the two Chambers of the Federal Assembly, received Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, on the occasion of his 50th birthday. Comrade Alois Indra congratulated him on being awarded the Order of the Republic and gave Comrade Josef Haman a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 2 May 83 LD]

SOCIALIST MULTILATERAL COMMISSION -- The Bureau of the Multilateral Commission of Socialist States convened on 19-21 April 1983 in Prague to discuss problems of the theory of culture and sciences on literature and arts. The session, which was attended by representatives of 10 fraternal countries, discussed the topical issue of the role played by socialist culture in the present world in the fight for peace and social progress, and assessed the orientation of the commission's activity up to 1986. The session was concluded with a meeting between the bureau members and Miroslav Mueller, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's department of culture. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

CLERGY IN MOSCOW -- A group of Czechoslovak Church officials representing the Christian Peace Conference organization was received in Moscow by Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia. The group is in the USSR to discuss the approaching World Conference of Church Officials, which will be held in Moscow, with representatives of the USSR's Orthodox Church. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 83 p 7 AU]

FRENCH COOPERATION -- A protocol on the negotiations of the Czechoslovak-French Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation was signed on 22 April 1983 in Prague. It is oriented toward deepening and expanding production cooperation between Czechoslovak and French enterprises. The document was signed by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Bertrand Dufourcq, director for Europe at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The French guest departed from the CSSR the same day. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

ITALIAN OFFICIAL DEPARTS -- Bruno Corti, under secretary of state in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was on an official visit in the CSSR, has departed for home. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

POLISH AGREEMENT -- An agreement between the CSSR Government and the Government of the Polish People's Republic on cooperation in introducing the production of light bulbs in Poland, long-term deliveries of these products to Czechoslovakia, and the granting of a Czechoslovak loan to the Polish Government was signed in Warsaw yesterday by M. Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry, and E. Lukosz, Polish minister of the iron, steel, and engineering industry. The agreement will make it possible for Poland to complete the construction of Polam, a modern enterprise for the production of light bulbs in Pila, by the middle of 1984. Of the roughly 600 million light bulbs produced annually, Czechoslovakia will receive 20 percent of them for at least 10 years, 25 percent of as loan repayment. The agreement will rid Poland of its dependence on the imports of these semifinished products from the West and enable a joint utilization of investments that have had to be temporarily halted in the wake of the deep economic crisis in Poland. It also furnishes evidence of mutually advantageous cooperation between CEMA states. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIA in Czech 22 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

PRIVATE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROMOTED -- According to J. Klan of the Czech State Savings Bank, the state is granting private builders "very advantageous loans" for individual housing construction. The maximum loan for the construction of a family house with several apartments is Kcs250,000, for family houses with only one apartment Kcs200,000. The rate of interest on the loans is only 1 percent when the project consists of several family houses, or 2.7 percent in the case of detached family houses. The due date depends on the builder's age and ranges up to 30 years. The Prague branches of the Czech State Savings Bank currently administer 11,300 loans for family houses. Last year, the cost estimates of family houses financed by these loans averaged Kcs379,000. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 21 Apr 83 p 7 AU]

HUNGARIAN UNION MEMBERSHIP -- According to Vojtech Balasz, chairman of the Bratislava City Committee of Csemadok -- the Cultural Union of Hungarian Working People in Czechoslovakia -- the union's present membership is around 80,000. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 22 Apr 83 p 8 AU]

NEUMANN ADDRESSES KARL-MARX-STADT RALLY

LD052124 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] A rally took place in Karl-Marx-Stadt today which marked the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx. The inhabitants of Karl-Marx-Stadt gave a cordial welcome to Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. In his speech Alfred Neumann also maintained the importance of Karl-Marx-Stadt when he said:

[Begin Neumann recording] Karl-Marx-Stadt is a center of the socialist working class within the large community of our working people. Our construction workers and architects are building a new city center, full of pulsating life. Contemporary homes and communal facilities, modern training centers, artisan workshops, and modern restaurants and hotels characterize the new city. Since 1953 nearly 70,000 homes have been built, to which must be added modern public health facilities and educational and arts establishments. They all testify to the policy of the party of the working class, aimed at the prosperity of the country, and of all the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front. The people live in social security. Socialism has given your city a new face within the brief period of 30 years. Not only (?the city) but the people themselves have been changed by socialism, which has produced new and better working and living conditions. The workers and employees, especially highly qualified skilled workers, engineers and scientists have helped to turn Karl-Marx-Stadt increasingly into a stronghold of industry and the sciences. Industry is adapting successfully to the intensive ways of economic development. (?High) quality and efficiency of output characterize in industry, agriculture, the construction industry, and transportation this upturn of the socialist national economy. The SED Central Committee Politburo and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, have asked me to convey cordial greetings to all the workers of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk and to thank them cordially for their diligent work and active work for strengthening the GDR. [applause] [end recording]

REACTION TO CURRENT GDR-FRG RELATIONS REPORTED

AU041300 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May on page 5 carries altogether approximately 2,000-word articles concerned with reaction to the current relations between the GDR and the FRG. These articles include various statements by GDR working people which altogether amount to 800 words, criticize the attitude of the FRG, and express understanding for the decision of Erich Honecker to call off his visit to the FRG.

There is also a 400-word ADN report on a commentary in L'HUMANITE of 2 May which makes the FRG responsible for the deterioration in the relations between the two German states, stressing that the two incidents were used by the CSU's Franz-Josef Strauss for a campaign against the GDR, and another 400-word ADN report on the commentary of the Bonn correspondent of RUDE PRAVO published in its 2 May edition under the headline "Justified Decision of the GDR."

The reports include a 50-word ADN report on a report in the Bern BUND and a 100-word ADN report on an editorial in London's THE GUARDIAN, both of which deal with the cancellation of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG, as well as a 450-word commentary by Vladimir Ostrogorskiy from Radio Moscow headlined "What Is the Purpose of the Vicious Calumny in the FRG?" and stressing that the present campaign in the FRG is not only directed against the GDR but against normal relations in Europe.

DKP CHAIRMAN MIES RECEIVES SED DELEGATION

AU051443 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 83 p 2

[Text] Duesseldorf (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Duesseldorf Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, received an SED delegation from Halle Bezirk headed by Hans-Joachim Boehme, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk leadership. The SED delegation was in the FRG at the invitation of the Ruhr-Westphalia district DKP. In the friendly talk Herbert Mies stressed that the DKP defends with all its strength the advantages of detente and the results achieved in normalizing the relations between the two German states. The talk was attended by Werner Cieslak, chairman of the DKP Ruhr-Westphalia District and member of the DKP Presidium.

1981 FRG BORDER POLICE CONTROL STATISTICS NOTED

AU021244 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- According to the submitted report on the work of the Federal Border Police (BGS), 205,111 persons were sent back in 1981 following the controls of the border-crossing traffic at the authorized checkpoints. Altogether 154,919 people were not permitted to leave and 92,805 were temporarily detained, including a number of criminals who were sought. Altogether 209,798 were reprimanded for infringement of regulations: 173,750 of the reprimands were for violating the traffic regulations, 28,228 for violating the passport law, and 7,820 for violating the law on aliens.

BERLIN COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN TO 11 YEARS

AU021315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr/1 May 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 29 April 1983 the Berlin higher military court sentenced FRG citizen Georg Srama to 11 years imprisonment for espionage activity against the GDR on behalf of an FRG secret service, in accordance with Section 98 of the penal code. Srama, sergeant of the Bundeswehr, comprehensively and systematically carried out espionage orders directed against the GDR national defense as a hired, instructed, and paid agent. To disguise his secret service activity the agent took the cover name "Siegfried" and held various secret meetings with full-time secret service staff workers for the purpose of instruction. At the trial it was shown that Srama had supplied his instructors with information in the interest of the aggressive NATO planning, which considerably endangered the security interests of the GDR.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LEO TINDEMANS

AU031746 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr-1 May 83 p 2

[Summary] Brussels (ADN) -- On 29 April Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, met with Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium, in Brussels. Kurt Nier was in Belgium at the invitation of Alfred Cahen, general director for politics in the Belgian Foreign Ministry, on 27 and 28 April.

KADAR INTERVIEWED FOLLOWING ANGYALFOLD VISIT

LD300347 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Interview with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, by correspondent Karoly Megyeri, following his tour of Angyalford in Budapest on 28 April; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Megyeri] Dear Comrade Kadar, I greet you with great love and respect in the name of television viewers and radio listeners, who have already been informed that you have been visiting Angyalfold [13th district], your constituency, I think it is already a recorded tradition that you visit Angyalford every year before May Day, in the days preceding the great holiday of the workers of the world and of our people building socialism.

[Kadar] This is really my custom. In a certain sense this is an obligation, too, because the 13th district is for me an old contact within the movement and now it is my constituency. I used to visit the people. The people from the district say that this is good for them and I can say that I need these meetings at least as much as they need them.

[Question] We are sincerely happy, Comrade Kadar, to have the opportunity to ask you some questions following this visit in connection with the political situation in the country. We feel this is even more necessary because less than 2 weeks ago an extremely important event took place -- the session of the Central Committee which reviewed work since the congress, the changes in the external and internal conditions of our socialist development. So please, let me ask you first, Comrade Kadar, to summarize the main message of the Central Committee in connection with the resolution of the 12th congress and the tasks of the Sixth 5-year Plan.

[Answer] When the idea of your asking some questions arose, I understood this might perhaps be useful now and I readily accepted the invitation, although I do not go to especially great pains to make this kind of public appearance. As far as your question is concerned, if you permit I would first like to say a few words about something else. In the life of our party and, taking into account the role of our party in the life of Hungarian society, this is what we call the "assessment at the halfway point," that is, the reviewing of the 2 and 1/2 or 3 years which have elapsed since the congress. This is a very important thing, I think, not only from the point of view of the party, but also from the point of view of the working people and the country. I must mention that preparation for a session like this implies great responsibility and demands much work. We had prepared for this session for about 8 months. During the preparations we relied on many factors, organizations and people, too. Our work was greatly helped by the similar assessment made by middle level party organs, I mean the assessment of the Budapest Party Committee and of the country party committees. Furthermore, after we had prepared the draft resolution of the session, we likewise sent it to the Budapest Party Committee and the country party committees to elicit their opinion. In addition, we asked the government, the Academy of Sciences, the trade unions, the Communist Youth League and many other organizations to submit their opinions on this draft. After all this the session itself took place. During the session our main starting point was that a coherent review of the work in its totality was necessary and we also took into account the comments. We received 300 typewritten pages of comments from the invited bodies. These were taken into account in the report of the Central Committee and also in the preparation of the resolution. All those bodies and organizations that took part in the preparatory work were also represented at the plenary session of the Central Committee.

This session was not an ordinary one. It was accompanied by a wide-ranging debate -- we listened to 26 contributions; 12 persons submitted their contributions in writing. The entire debate took place in a highly responsible atmosphere and, extremely important for us -- all contributors stressed this, the invited bodies as well -- everyone felt the comments were taken into account. This relates to the session itself. As far as the session is concerned that was our starting point.

It is almost a tradition of our Central Committee -- and we adhere to it -- that we depart from theory in politics. We are for realistic assessment, that is, we do not input into reality what we would like to see; we want to see reality as objectively as possible. Our assessment was made this way. My impression during the session was that this was favorably received, both the report and the draft resoluton. This time, the full text of the resolution, as proposed by the Politburo, was published by the Central Committee. There should not be any uncertainty: in line with a policy of openness the Central Committee fully published its decision as it was made.

You mentioned my Angyalford visit. We already had news before this concerning the reception given this resolution. From my Angyalford visit, which preceded our present meeting, the impression is that the resolution was received favorably. This is naturally only a first impression, but we hear pleasurable adjectives. People say it was a responsible assessment, it was objective in judging the situation, it clarified the situation concerning certain questions, and it provided a good program for further work. I wanted to say this before answering your specific question.

The Central Committee maintained the stand it is true that the 3 years since the congress in fact brought more difficult conditions for the realization of the congress resolutions than predicted at that time. Despite this, the practical experience acquired during the solution of these difficulties shows that the stand of the congress was correct. So the Central Committee was in a position, in connection with the tasks set by the congress as well as those of the Sixth 5-year Plan, to state that these main tasks remain valid, and, in the 2 years ahead with proper attitude and efforts, we can work with the hope that we will be able to realize the main tasks of the congress, the targets of the Sixth 5-year Plan as we have generally realized them previously.

[Question] Comrade Kadar, a short while ago you referred to the fact that the past 3 years have been especially difficult for us. And this is connected with the international situation, too, because in the past 3 years the world political situation became more tense. How does the Central Committee assess the evolution of the international situation?

[Answer] The Central Committee has naturally devoted a great deal of attention to the evolution of the international political situation because this decisively influences our work, too. We judge the international political situation as having become more tense to a certain extent in the recent period. Now, of course, on the basis of political conviction also, we ascribe this increased tension to something. We, communists and followers of the solialist system, can say with the most profound conviction that the casue of the increased tension is that in the leading circles of NATO the imperialist and militarist circles, having attained a decisive voice, have taken it into their head that they will change the balance of power to their own advantage. This is the main cause of the more tense international situation. As a part of this, they are trying to launch a wave of arms expansion -- a new wave -- and many details of this are well-known, for example, the deployment in Europe of the U.S. medium-range missiles is a part of their program. This is the main cause of the tense international situation. This is a very complicated and difficult question which itself also represents an increased danger to humanity.

Personally, I feel the issue is not that the imperialists plan to unleash a new world war today, because this would make no sense from their own point of view either, but that they aim at superiority in the military field which they want to use to exert political diktat. This is our judgment. We believe that this is a faulty plan, a bad plan, a plan opposed to the interests of humanity on behalf of the imperialists, because the arms race, aside from the new dangers it poses to the security of the peoples, in fact places immense burdens on the whole of humanity, for in a stepped-up arms race everyone has to arm.

As far as we are concerned, the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as our allies and the Warsaw Pact countries, are naturally continually evaluating the situation and have arrived at the conviction -- and this, too, is a firm resolve -- that the imperialist-militarist circles' plan to secure superiority in the field of arms must not be allowed, because humanity would then be in mortal danger.

This is the first conclusion. The second conclusion is that everything must be done to prevent a new wave of arms expansion of incalculable proportions, a wave of arms expansion weighing down humanity with heavy material burdens. And we should preserve the gains of detente and the security of the peoples, and preserve world peace.

We are deeply convinced, and our Central Committee has again stated and stressed this, that the plans of imperialism cannot be implemented, because the time when imperialism was the sole master of the world and saw the tool of war as a solution to every obstacle is past once and for all. The implementation of the imperialist plans is being blocked by the socialist countries themselves, which have the necessary political, material and military forces needed for self-defense and can defend their peoples' socialist attainments and peace.

Our other great strength is that our position is just. There are statements, which anyone who follows events will be aware of, by the Soviet Union to the effect that it does not want to be the first to use atomic weapons -- this in connection with the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. Also, in Comrade Andropov's recent interview given to DER SPIEGEL, the Soviet Union precisely defined its stand, that it is ready to reduce its armaments to the current level -- of this weapon -- of the NATO members Britain and France. But the socialist countries have many other relevant proposals, for example, the resolution and public appeal of the recent Prague session of the Warsaw Pact in which we proposed to the NATO countries that we conclude an agreement that military means not be used by the two alliance systems against each other.

When we talk about increased danger, about the heavy burden on nations which accompanies this new arms spiral, we, in fact, are not the only ones who are raising the many dangers of this course and its difficulties, and the resulting threat to the nations, because others are also talking about it. Huge peace movements have developed in the capitalist countries, in the developed capitalist countries, in West Europe and the United States itself, which certain NATO propagandists said arose as a result of Soviet and communist incitement. I would say that this could be offensive, in a sense, to those who are taking part, because we observe that in this developing peace movement, regardless of ideology, people of the most varied professions -- scientists, physicians, artists, ordinary people, simple workers -- are joining regardless of political affiliation, because they understand the danger and resulting the heavy burdens. If some say that this Western peace movement is arising as a result of some kind of communist agitation, then it will suffice to refer to the fact that within it former leading NATO generals, managers of disarmament committees and even -- if I may say so -- former heads of the U.S. intelligence agency, leading churchmen of the most varied churches, and, if I wish,

I can mention Catholic bishops of the United States, so do not tell me that all these -- if you will allow me, I do not want to speak for them -- have taken their stand because of some communist agents or incitement. There was an awakening of their conscience, their conviction, their sense of duty for themselves, their families, their people, and to them, it is in self-defence that they have taken a stand.

Now then, when I say that we have a just position, I can state this with conviction because the positions which have been adopted are absolutely clear. We represent the position that every disputed question must be solved by negotiations and in accordance with agreements corresponding to the interests of both sides. This applies to the question of arms as well and, in this regard, our main argument is for equal security at a lower level of armaments. This is an honest stand which can be defended.

To us come observations and questions from the most varied strata of our public, even from simple workers, such as: What can we ourselves do to safeguard peace? I believe that one can tell them to support the just stand of our party, our government, and our socialist allies. Everybody to the extent of their ability should speak out in defense of peace, for our people have broad international contacts, they travel, have contacts with the most varied mass organizations. Let them use every forum to call attention to the danger of the situation and to the fact that we are ready to take a joint stand with every honest person for the defense of peace, peace which is in the interest of all people.

And if people further ask: What one can do here at home for peace, I will say that the Hungarian People's Republic, as a definite result of our policy and a result of the people's efforts, now has a certain prestige in international matters and though we are a small country, in this proportion and maybe to an even greater measure now, the voice and the vote of Hungary carries a certain weight. The decisive determining factor in this respect is how we deal with matters here at home. One can represent internationally only what one produces at home, one cannot represent anything else. If we perform even better our domestic tasks then our small country will have a voice and does have a voice and this will increasingly be so in international issues.

Now, as far as general prospects are concerned, it is my conviction that if humanity's well-intentioned forces stick together then world war is not unavoidable. One can act and one can take determined steps to prevent it. We, our country's leading elements, will do everything to watch over the security of our people. And as far as the gains of the Hungarian people to date, the socialist gains, are concerned, we shall defend these under all circumstances and will not allow anybody to take them away.

[Question] Comrade Kadar, my next question is connected with world economy. More precisely: What is our party's position in connection with the capitalist world's economic crisis?

[Answer] Our evaluation, it must be said on the basis of an examination of objective facts, is that the capitalist world is in deep crisis, economic and even political crisis. The symptoms of this are witnessed also by our public and our people who come and go in the world and can see directly what is going on even in the most developed capitalist countries. Inflation; unemployment; recession, as they call it, which is a halt in economic development; financial crisis; and many other crises are to be found even in the most developed capitalist countries, and in capitalism as a world system, accompanied also by political crises. This is a natural thing, a fact.

And how do we stand regarding this? The circumstances of our countries are such that we depend (?on the whole) on our own effort and to a certain degree on the international environment. As far as the international environment is concerned, however, there are two types. Now, we can obtain about one-half of the national income only in international trade, can earn it there. One-half of this international environment is socialist, the other half non-socialist, our international contacts have developed this way. And for this reason we are also in a certain sense adversely affected by the crisis, the international capitalist economic crisis. It materialized in such a way that for some years, perhaps by wrongly analyzing it, we believed that we did not have to take it very much into consideration, but experience has shown that we must take into consideration, because our economic activities are in a great many respects affected by the fact of the capitalist economic crisis. So is the stagnation in foreign trade, and this for us means difficulties in selling, and the financial crisis and several other factors are, after all, making their adverse effect, the effect of this capitalist crisis felt. We do not make much of a secret of this, we have spoken about it, but in connection with this I should like to bring up another matter.

My job and my duties are such that I meet all sorts of people. Among others, of necessity, I have to meet leading political, economic, and financial personalities of the capitalist world, and I have to negotiate with them. If we want to live on the same earth and want to live in peace with each other then we have to negotiate and achieve peaceful coexistence. I had the good fortune last year of meeting the so-called Group of 30. They were holding their meeting in Budapest; now they are meeting in Tokyo. They are leaders, I should say, of the international world of finance and I have told them that we can not view with too much simplicity the problems of the various world spheres because the socialist countries also have problems. Capitalism, even the most developed capitalist countries have grave problems, and we know and believe that these problems mean irreconcilable contradictions. In addition to this there is the so-called Third World, the developing world, which has extremely grave problems, because some countries there after many centuries regained independence only now, and are living under backward conditions. And these three parts of the world are really in such a position that whether we like it or not the concerns of one spill over into the other. If the perspective of humanity is -- and I have spoken in these terms to the group of 30 -- that it does not want to destroy itself or annihilate the areas of civilization then we must learn to live together. We must learn to live together and the world's common problems, the problems of world economy, the problems of world trade, the problems of the financial world, ought somehow to be tackled in a coordinated manner and should thus be settled and solved, so that humanity might live and work. Because the only imaginable form of this is peaceful coexistence, which is not simply the lack of war but also means that that countries with differing social systems must maintain relations with each other, diplomatic, political, economic, mutually strong reciprocal trade relations and cultural relations and cooperation must be maintained. So, this is the way I see this capitalist economic crisis: As capitalists, they may be in trouble, but, on the other hand, in certain respects we are concerned because it also appears that now humanity has common worries even in the economy just as in the protection of the environment.

If humanity would not busy itself with arms nor governments either but achieved peaceful coexistence then there would be high time for tackling jointly the protection of basic living environment, clean air, pure water, and so on. And this applies to economic matters also in many respects.

[Question] Thus, Comrade Kadar, it can be said that during the past year the international situation has become more tense, our foreign economic difficulties have increased and as a consequence so have our problems at home, our economic problems.

It is beyond doubt that a certain anxiety is beginning to manifest itself in our public opinion in this connection. I should imagine that you would agree with the question to be formulated as follows: How does the Central Committee evaluate the country's internal political situation under these circumstances?

[Answer] Well, yes, this question is justified. On the basis of a very careful and conscientious study, in line with reality, the Central Committee has evaluated the internal political situation of the country as stable. This is in accordance with what it has to be in a socialist country. The relationship between the party, the leading force of society, and the masses is healthy and close. The open policy of the party has helped in achieving that on which we shall continue to insist in the future as well, namely that we speak frankly and openly every day on every issue with the people.

People understand the national concerns better and have developed a great deal in this respect as well, as this unity is the main strength of our society. (?Independently from) the world situation, this is something that is recognized and observed everywhere and the stability of the internal political situation in Hungary is highly appreciated. This is true even of those who do not like us very much; they know that this is so.

When we ourselves confront a situation, besides the fundamental positive and good factors, we must also take into consideration certain ups and downs in this public mood, certain changes in it, and we are aware of the fact that a certain concern has emerged from the people. In the wake of the emergence of the tensions in the international situation, people are concerned for peace; in the wake of the economic difficulties people are worried about the level of production and standard of living already attained, and there is a certain feeling of anxiety in people in many areas. There are people who take advantage of this, or they are simply confused and irresponsibly speak all sorts of nonsense. This can give rise to some uncertainty.

Well, what is the task now, in our opinion? It is to continue with the policy of openness, to carry on with the policy of decency, to insist absolutely on mutual trust between the party and the masses, or if you like between the workers and their leaders. And you need not think only of the Central Committee and the government here, because if this main component and chief factor of our internal political situation is functioning then we need not be afraid of the tasks and of the problems.

It is part of the nature of worrying that an individual, when confronted with difficulties, will react to them in line with his or her subjective characteristics. An intelligent, thinking, and responsible person faces up to the difficulties and seeks ways of solving them. There are those who become afraid, become tense and rigid. Somehow the main positive forces of our public opinion must exert an influence on the people. One must say: It is possible and necessary to work under all circumstances. What is more, endeavor brings results. The evaluation of the most recent Central Committee session showed precisely that by now there are 3 years of very great difficulties behind us but, nonetheless, purposeful activity brings results and achievements. We are confident that purposeful, intelligent human work can solve all problems which arise in the sphere of internal politics in our country.

[Question] Certain Western analysts stress that in this very difficult and complex world economic situation Hungary is able to achieve results because its economic methods increasingly resemble the methods of the capitalist economy.

[Answer] Yes, yes, this does happen. One could approach this question from many aspects. Look, it so happens that the publicity organs of the capitalist world, its public opinion, unfortunately encountered Hungary, in the terminology of television, in close-up, in 1956. At that time Hungary went through a serious and deep crisis [word indistinct] endeavors arose, there were many faults in the sphere of the building of socialism, the problems accumulated to a tremendous extent. Now, afterwards, I dare say to some extent to the surprise of the world, Hungary began to wake up and to climb out of this hole. They had to find some sort of explanation for this. The capitalist propagandists and spokesmen did not want to give the real explanation, namely that this was due to the strength of socialism, that consolidation was the result of the efforts of the people insisting on the goals and achievements of socialism. They did not naturally, want to provide a certificate to this effect, and thus, lacking anything better, they invented the explanation that we were using capitalist methods. In itself this would not matter much; let them say what they like. The greater problem was that this publicity somehow reached the socialist world as well and there, although they trusted the Hungarians, they started to wonder what sort of methods we were using.

In a certain sense it is part of the truth that it was also a consequence of our own policies that this sort of publicity could be made about us: We innovated in certain aspects within the sphere of socialist practice. We had to innovate. We found ourselves in a situation where we had to confront the experiences and the criticism of practice and had to change a great many things. Now, the essence of these changes is to preserve and further develop the fundamental socialist character of the system -- further develop because it may be that many people fail to remember that the laying of the foundations of socialism was completed during the period of this very same consolidation with the socialist reorganization of agriculture. At the same time we had to make certain changes. We had to endeavor to share with the people, with the millions, responsibility on the one hand and on the other the problems and to involve them in active participation. In other words to make the principle of the operation of the socialist system a little more flexible and, let me add, more democratic as well. This involved some decentralization; we had to encourage people's initiative, the independence and efficient functioning of the enterprizes, and this involved certain methodological solutions.

There are hundreds of ways of demonstrating and proving that these had nothing to do with capitalism. This is something, by the way, that was raised at the session of the Central Committee as well; it had to be dealt with even in the main speech. What I do is to base this on simple facts, on what were the items that we once debated. At one time it was necessary to decide that having a worker being tied to a specific work place must end, precisely in the interest of better work and of better socialist work. We then had to abolish the system of compulsory deliveries and to go over to the system of contracts in the sphere of agricultural products. The socialist reorganization of agriculture was then concluded, which was followed by the debate on household farms. I do not want to go on listing them forever. Something else that is very important is our system of economic management. These are not capitalist methods. These are the socialist methods of a socialist society, whose main purpose is to free responsibility, initiative, and creativity on a large scale and to help socialist construction with the appropriate flexible methods, help further consolidate the foundations of socialist society.

We had to provide positive examples in this connection at the Central Committee session to show whether or not our methods are socialist. In Hungary 98 percent of the means of production are in public ownership. Well, surely this is a socialist country? Then we looked at production in 1982, to see how this developed between the different sectors; which produces what proportion; with what methods, socialist or nonsocialist, do we attain this.

We looked at industry, and it was seen that in 1982 more than 93 percent of production was produced by the socialist state industry. A further 5.6 percent was produced by the cooperatives, the industrial cooperatives -- also a socialist sector -- and only 1.3 percent was produced by the private sector. This applies to the total industrial production for 1982.

The situation is similar in agriculture. The state farms produced about 16.5 percent of the total 1982 agricultural production, the cooperatives about 68 percent, while household subsidiary farms produced more than 14 percent of the total agricultural output. All are integral parts of socialist agriculture. The still existing element of private farming -- that which still exists here and there, almost as museum exhibits in certain areas -- produced 1.1 percent of total agricultural production.

Commerce -- state commerce handled approximately 65 percent of last year's retail turnover, cooperative commerce 36 percent and the private sector the rest. [as heard; NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 30 April provides variant figure of 63 percent for last year's retail turnover] This at a time when we encourage the existence and work of craftsmen, and retail trade, which has a role to play, as well as other forms of enterprise, most recently the small enterprises. The purpose of all this is the flowering of creativity and the better functioning of the economy which is fundamentally integrated into the socialist system. The direct interest of the population is to have the provision of certain services improved. I have in mind reparimen, house painters, and so on, the services that are needed in everyday life. We are seeking for ways to solve this; this is the essence of our methods, of our searches for better ways, and quite simply these are not capitalist methods.

Now, if I want to look at this from another aspect, we talk about effective management and profitable management. I tell you quite frankly, for me this is a question of the system, to the extent that if one of our economic units were in the hands of a capitalist, and if he succeeded in achieving a certain profit with it, then I say that if that unit is in socialist public ownership then it is permissible to demand that it should be even more profitable than if it were in the hands of the capitalist. This is valid. Something else that is also valid: Why should it be capitalism or socialism when I say we should produce better quality goods with higher labor productivity, with a reduction in the working time devoted to a certain product, with less materials and using less energy? Why should this be capitalism? I am a convinced communist; I am an adherent of the socialist system; I believe that in the final analysis socialism must produce higher quality, better products with less input, a small percentage of materials, and with less energy utilization. This is my answer to the question of whether we are working with socialist or capitalist methods.

[Question] Comrade Kadar referred a moment ago to the system of economic management. I would like to ask you a very concrete question. The presently functioning system of economic management was introduced in 1968, 15 years ago; and we called it a reform of economic management. How do you evaluate the present system and what further tasks do you see?

[Answer] Well, it is a good thing that this question has come up, because there was a tremendous debate -- both at home and internationally -- concerning the reform of economic management we worked out and introduced on 1 January, 1968. In the capitalist world they tried to depict this as some sort of break with the accustomed socialist practice. Unfortunately, even our friends in the socialist countries manifested a certain anxiety as to what this really amounted to. In our opinion, there is no problem whatsoever. The essence of this reform of economic management is the realization of planned, legislated socialist economic plans, taking the market conditions into consideration, and, with a great degree of autonomy, enjoyed by the direct production units.

The method of management is not the detailed and numerical breakdown of the central plan to the individual enterprises but the employment of economic regulators.

All the smoke and hullabaloo lead many people -- not in Hungary -- to believe that in Hungary the people managing industrial and agricultural enterprises do what they like. This is not so. The financial means are tied. There are stipulations as to how capital is to be used, and what proportion of the profits can be devoted to what purposes; and (?some say) that they are in handcuffs even though they are not in handcuffs. This is not quite so. This is a more complicated system of management. But I think that practice has shown that this system of management is functioning. This is something that everyone in the world and at home acknowledges. This is a socialist system of management, and it is effective. At any rate, we are convinced that in our country -- because we never recommend our methods to anyone as the only way to salvation, to be adopted by them as well -- in our country this has proved its worth.

I know that earlier, when the central plan was being broken down into individual economic units, 8 percent of the total production went to the stores, to be kept there as goods no one wanted either at home or abroad. This is also something that we have ended with this new system of economic management, where the demands of the market are also taken into consideration -- unfortunately not as much as they ought to be or as much as we would like. But we always produce what is genuinely wanted by our people at home, or what can be sold abroad. This is our system of management.

Now, of course, there are always innovators who for reasons I do not entirely understand always want to innovate. Perhaps they themselves do not know why or how. We have heard it said that the reform itself ought to be reformed now. Well, this is something that does not even occur to us. Our system of management, this socialist system of management, has proved its worth in practice. Our task, as with every institution, method and system of this sort, is to trace the experiences and modify or develop as needed. But we will not turn this system of management into something radically different.

[Question] Concerning a topic of every-day conversation Comrade Kadar, it is my experience that it is becoming increasingly clear to people that the preservation of the standard of living is not a promise but a joint social task that must be fulfilled. It is, nevertheless, a fact that most people are worried about whether this program can be continued, can be realized.

[Answer] With respect to the standard of living, if I may, I would like to start by saying that according to our statistical data the central directing organs can, in effect, maintain the national average, which, naturally, in individual cases and in certain categories and families may not be uniform; but there is no other scientific method of measurement than the national average. Our congress, the party itself, analyzed the situation 3 years ago and accepted the commitment -- taking into account our domestic situation and international circumstances -- to maintain the standard of living attained at that time, which was also calculated on the national average.

We have made a very careful examination and concluded that we have fulfilled this commitment of the congress, overcoming extraordinary and unforseen difficulties. We have fulfilled it. We have preserved this standard of living. Measurements have shown that in the years 1981 and 1982, real income grew slightly more than 3 percent and the population's consumption went up by almost 4 percent in these 2 years.

And now, not in secret but according to our open policy, we also said -- at the end of last year, when we approved the 1983 plan that in 1983 -- we said we must reckon with a certain standstill because realistic calculations made nothing else possible. But now we see that if we can preserve the drive and can continue the improvement which we have attained in the first 2 years, then we can make up for this year's standstill in the course of this 5-year plan, and can fulfill the commitment undertaken at the congress and preserve the attained standard of living. Besides, people know very well that it is not low, and is at an appreciable level, a level we have undertaken to preserve.

We do not engage in demagogics; I myself do not like to make demagogic statements, but it has to be said that if people look around a little in the world then they can better appreciate the standard of living we have attained and what this means. They can see that there is something to be valued, protected, consolidated, and further developed.

People are looking at figures, and we now have the problem of apartments and the question of rents. This is of course a bitter pill, but here, too, we have to obtain a solution corresponding with the actual situation. But we cannot speak even about our own results honestly and correctly; nobody takes into account the increase in the population during the past 20 years; that we have been working normally; that 47 or 48 percent of families in our country are living in rented apartments or privately owned family homes. Consider this: 47 or 48 percent in a country. In not many countries are there (?so many private owners).

Or let me say there are, in round figures, 3 million Hungarian families, and we have, so to say, tightened our belts long enough until we now have 1.1 million privately owned automobiles and 600,000 motor cycles. I do not want to list refrigerators, the number of television sets. Our people have created a decent standard of living for themselves under the party's direction and leadership with the work and assistance of our government. I am very confident that we can preserve it, that we will consolidate it, and that there will come a time when we will develop it and raise it to a higher level. But now we have to say -- and the Central Committee pronounced on this also -- that the deterioration of international economic conditions in the past 3 years means that we can attain this only through improved work. It appears that our people are undertaking this. There was a question on this during my visit to Angyalfold. It appeared to me that in hundreds of forms and methods noted during this visit, in meetings with district leaders, youth leaders, factory workers, and with people that they understand the essence of this resolution, they regard it as realistic. They begged me to tell the Central Committee that they are ready to shoulder any work that is necessary to fulfill the tasks set by the Central Committee resolution.

[Question] In recent years the ideological struggle between the two world systems has been sharpening. Our opponents like to speak about the crisis of socialism. How does the leadership of the Hungarian party see the situation, the reality and opportunities of socialism?

[Answer] Well, yes. This is a big question, the struggle of social systems.

[Question] And it has been continuing for long time?

[Answer] This year is the jubilee of Karl Marx. The 165th anniversary of his birth and the 100th anniversary of his death is commemorated by people throughout the world. I do not want to categorize him, but Marx really was an outstanding, brilliant man in his own time. He discovered the basic laws of social progress and pronounced them. From the start of his activity his views were attacked and denied, but life has paid no attention to this and Marx' ideas have spread all over the world.

And to the luck of of mankind -- apart from his closest colleague, Engels -- another outstanding man, Lenin, was born. He further developed this theory and the first socialist country in the world was born -- the Soviet Union. And later -- there is no need to go into detail -- the socialist system became a world system. Conditions were not very easy. According to Lenin's brilliant insight, the chain of imperialism could be broken where it was the weakest. As a result the socialist countries were born not of the most developed countries, and a great historical handicap had to be surmounted. Here we have this small Hungarian People's Republic. Sometimes there is a need to talk with people with other world outlooks and the conditions among which it was born have to be explained. When Hungary was liberated 38 years ago it was a half feudal country with a backward industry; the majority, 52-53 percent of the people, worked in agriculture. What a leap was made by this country in 38 years. Out of this 38 years, the first 3 were spent in the struggle for working class power. Then from the summer of 1953 until the summer of 1957 this country lived, by and large, in a crisis. There were no dynamics of progress in these years. So, calculate how much was achieved by our people in these years by following the path of socialism. We have arrived at a level of socialist development that everybody can be proud of and can say proudly that I am the son or daughter of the Hungarian people building socialism. So the dispute has already been decided by experience. Since this idea was born it has been continuously buried, but it is still moving forward and has become a world system. As a communist I am of course a Marxist. I hold Marxist-Leninist views, and I am convinced that the future of mankind lies with social progress, with termination of exploitation of man by man. What kind of elastic form will be found by people, by countries -- this is the question of the future. It is not the question of [word indistinct] socialism has won in this decade. Those professionals, those who could not find a better profession, scold it, repeat themselves; but socialism is progressing.

Now we witness in many regions of the world that countries that have inherited poor, colonial conditions, pronounce socialist goals after their liberation. If we return to earlier questions, we representatives of socialism can bequeath -- a limited European nuclear war? For consolation? What is this?

So we must not be afraid of any debate in the struggle of world outlooks. But you were right to call my attention to the need to deal with the ideological struggle. Proper and thorough information about the essence of socialism must be given and bequeathed to the people.

[Question] Comrade Kadar, I would like to bring up the current evaluation of youth. There are those who are very, very dissatisfied with contemporary youth. One hears more and more the remark, in my time, in my days. One has the impression that certain people generalize on the basis of unique, extreme examples.

[Answer] Well, if we approach this question as a social issue, let us say in a scientific and political sense, we must understand that what you have said is a permanent and recurring problem. This has been true throughout man's existence. There have always been similar remarks about youth. One could give examples from the Romans, when it was said that youth was cynical or I do not know what. But this is not so. Naturally, life itself develops, society develops, humanity develops; and, of course, from generation to generation a different youth arises. There is another, a subjective, approach to this matter. Everyone speaks about youth on the basis of his or her own experiences and ideas. It would help a great deal if everyone could remember what he himself was like as a young man and what youth was like at that time, because very similar things were said at that time about contemporary youth, in other words about ourselves as well.

I would like to bring up another small matter. I lived among youth when I was young, and I remember those conditions. I was already rather interested in social matters. I noticed that most young people performed their tasks -- students studied, employees worked -- and there was no problem in this respect. Neither the parents nor others had any particular problems. But some young people engaged in hooliganistic behavior, even though we did not use that word then. There is an optical illusion here: that those young people who are solid, decent, well-meaning, hardworking, and studious -- and they are the majority -- are not noticeable; while those who misbehave, who behave like hooligans, are always noticed. There are those who generalize and say that youth is like that. Yet that is not true.

I might almost say that we can measure what youth is like. I can tell you that the majority of students and pupils are studying hard; the majority of working youth are working hard. They complete what they begin. Young people are present even among the vanguard. In the socialist brigades and other working collectives they provide a good example for others. There is a minority who lack responsibility, even toward themselves, who lack a sense of responsibility toward their families.

I tell you that in my evaluation, according to the impressions I have gained, today's youth are in no way worse than previous generations. They are characterized by those things that generally have characterized youth. They are very interested in everything and can occasionally even raise awkward questions -- questions that cannot be given an instant answer. However, this is one of the good characteristics. The other thing is that youth has demands, has not yet had to bear heavy burdens and lacks experience. This is the general characteristic of youth, something that goes with the age, that they lack experience in life and struggle. They are not sufficiently familiar with the experiences of history, even the history of the nation or the history of class struggles or the essence of the social systems. What we tried to say in the Central Committee resolution is that it should be understood that it is necessary to care for young people. Naturally, society has an obligation. Parents, the schools, the social organs, and our state all have obligations toward youth. However, we must understand that the socialist conditions are as given. As we say: Contemporary youth was born into the socialist conditions of society. But we forget that the conditions do not automatically inject socialist ways of thought, socialist consciousness, into the heads of young people. That requires educational work, care, as well as political work among youth. This is something that is necessary.

From another aspect, we can, of course, tell young people: Do your best because the future belongs to you, the country is being built for you. But young people must also understand that it is not the case -- we do tell the party and the state as well that it is necessary to concern themselves with the affairs of youth, that help must be given in solving the problems of starting a family, starting a career, acquiring a dwelling. We must concern ourselves with these and help -- young people must also understand that the socialist state cannot undertake to do everything. It is not quite true that [words indistinct] they themselves must do their best in helping to solve problems, and the more adult they become the more this must be so and the more responsible must they be.

Still concerning youth, in the course of my visit to Angyalfold I called in at the headquarters of the Communist Youth League, of course, and raised some not entirely momentary issues -- perhaps occasionally one can bring up such issues. For example, according to the findings of science, the human race as such -- that is, during the period when it has had a human look about it, let us say roughly half a million years -- took almost half a million years to acquire articulated speech.

The human race learned articulated speech in order to communicate their feelings and ideas to their fellow beings. And now, according to some sort of fashion craze, some sort of "yeah, yeah," word has arisen where it is not necessary to speak in an articulated way or to use intelligent expressions. Someone born a human must speak a human tongue and must express his feelings and thoughts like a human being. If he is born a Hungarian, he must speak Hungarian. The Hungarian language is not obscene; it is not vulgar; it is a cultured and developed language which must be learned, even by young people. However, I have faith in young people.

Something else that has occurred to me in connection with Angyalfold. I once worked there as a communist young worker. This was at the beginning of the thirties. We were active in the underground. I shall never forget, we had a young member, a young girl who worked in the silk factory. At that time she was the only member in that factory. I asked her: Why do you not mix a bit with the girls and recruit a few more young communists for our organization? She said: These girls are not interested in anything except the movies, boys, stockings; they are not interested in social problems. Well, I said to this young girl: And what were you 6 months ago? You were exactly the same as the girls you are now talking about and now you profess yourself to be a conscious communist.

So, in this sense I have faith in youth. We must speak to them in a humane, serious way, because the material knowledge that young people have today is greater than youth had 30 or 50 years ago, so one cannot get by by avoiding the issues. But talking to them seriously brings results.

[Question] Finally, Comrade Kadar, I would like to raise a thought which also concerns our own sphere, that of mass communications. I do so because we know that at the Central Committee session, besides words of acknowledgement, valid criticisms were also voiced regarding this sphere.

[Answer] I imagine you will not object to my beginning with the words of acknowledgement.

[Question] I would be delighted.

[Answer] If one looks at it in terms of a distance of 10 or 20 years, I am convinced our people are far more mature politically now than was the case 5, 10, or 20 years ago. Naturally, a great deal of work was necessary to achieve this: work of the party, trade unions, youth organizations, and mass organizations, and also the successes of our socialist construction work, as well as the fact that we always speak frankly with the people. Naturally, the praiseworthy work of the means of mass communication -- the press, radio and television -- has also contributed to this.

However, during these very same years, while the maturity of socialist public thinking, of our public opinion, increased, strengthened, and developed, hand in hand with the dynamically developing standard of living, there arose other phenomena: egotism, a petty bourgeois mentality and I do not know what else, and our mass communication organs contributed a little to this. They played a role in both directions: in the positive direction and also in the spreading of certain negative phenomena. In my opinion this did not occur as a result of conscious bad intentions. I think that workers in our mass communication organs must have an increased sense of responsibility. It must be understood that when a radio broadcasts, when a picture appears on a television screen, they influence millions. What is more, they have an immediate effect, and often the emotional effect has a possibly even greater influence on people than scholarly studies or I know not what. It is this that we wanted to draw attention to.

There are certain disputed questions. I understand that the press people are excited by what is new -- that is what they like to deal with -- but if we had as many small enterprises, as many purposeful and sensible small enterprises for as often as the press has reported about them, it would be a good thing. There is a terrible disproportion. These small enterprises have just begun; it will take a year for us to clarify, to arrange on the basis of experience, to ensure that they are serving and not abusing socialism; it is then rather than now that I would give them more publicity. At times, negative phenomena also arise because of an endeavor to be interesting and such reporting has an instant mass effect, not only in the case of television, but with radio and press as well. This was what the Central Committee hinted at. We posed the simple demand that Hungarian television, Hungarian radio -- since we are here, I mention these primarily; you asked for the interview. This is not a limited company, not private property, these are the institutions of the socialist state, they are the property of our people, and it follows from this that they must facilitate, with great responsibility, the endeavors of the Hungarian people who are building socialism and the Hungarian Socialist Party [as heard]. This, briefly, is my observation on this. A long time ago, in critical years, I used to say that a journalist was also a human being, but I am sure I can say with all seriousness that the majority of those working in the press are also responsible people, and that with a little adjustment their work will improve. It is necessary to make a little adjustment because in certain years we all become a little too comfortable, not only those working for the press. This is all I have to say on this question.

SARLOS ADDRESSES SCIENCE ACADEMY ASSEMBLY 5 MAY

LD051637 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 May 83

[Summary] The 143d General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was opened today in Budapest by Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The agenda of the session is the settlement network and its transformation.

"Gyorgy Aczel, secretary of the Central Committee, and Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, both members of the Politburo, sat at the presiding table. Following the presentation of the academic gold plaque and academic awards on behalf of the party's Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Sarlos greeted the scientific body which gathered for the discussions. Here are quotes from his speech:

[Begin Sarlos recording] "In this year also the academy placed on the agenda of the General Assembly an issue that is very important, that affects all society and rightfully claims the interest of the public. The development of settlements significantly influences the affectiveness of economic activity and the formation of the population's living conditions and culture. It also affects the development of the socialist modus vivendi and contributes to the progress of our national culture, to the preservation of our traditions and values, and to their being passed on.

"The settlement network is constantly and gradually being transformed. In this both political and professional decisions play a role, as well as the multifaceted social development, international experience, and efforts of citizens.

"The external and internal conditions of economic and social development have changed. The intensive phase of development sets new requirements for territorial and settlement developments, too. Tensions which have accumulated in the last 10-20 years are awaiting solution. We must also take into account that there is a growing demand among the population to obtain and play a greater role in the shaping and solution of development tasks in their narrower and wider surroundings. We would like it if the discussions here could contribute toward the creation of settlement environments, which combine the new requirements with traditions and which are also humane and attractive.

"During the preliminary work to form conceptions, our experts strive so that production forces should develop more in line with territorial distribution and that conditions of social mobility and equal social opportunities should improve.

"Science, too, has an important role in the more precise shaping of these efforts since its task cannot be restricted to the discovery of the problems of the process of settlement development. Politics are intended for action and require cooperation in this." [end recording]

Speaks on Research Aiding Socialism

LD052032 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Vice-premier Istvan Sarlos in his opening address greeted the current session of the General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on behalf of the Central Committee of the HSWP and the Hungarian Government and said that the party has always attributed great importance to research as science provides the foundations for decisive steps taken in the process of socialist construction.

Istvan Sarlos said that the HSWP CC has recently passed a resolution which confirmed the feasibility of the resolutions of the 12th party congress and the 6th Five-Year Plan. "Before that resolution was passed social institutions, including the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, had been requested to voice their views and to comment on the draft resolution. The comments of these organizations proved that our approach was appropriate and made it easier for us to adopt the resolutions that have been made public since." Istvan Sarlos added that "future tasks call for serious efforts by all of us.

"We can only slightly influence external conditions, if at all. Nor can we carry on with freezing investment projects or further reduce consumption, methods that were adopted earlier out of necessity. There is only one road open to us and this is to increase the efficiency of production on a national scale and to exploit to the full the obvious advances of socialist economic management and [word indistinct], he said and added that "feasibility, precision, [words indistinct] and efficiency must become the principles of operation in the socialist order.

Istvan Sarlos pointed out that the role of science was "to draw conclusions from existing contradictions and present realities as well as from (?world) processes and thus submit proposals on ways in which present difficulties can be surmounted and future directions set. What is required of science and is a direct assistance in pinpointing workable solutions.

Speaking about changes in the relationship of politics and science that have taken place in the past 25 years, Istvan Sarlos said: "There was a period when the political leadership assigned science the task of authenticating its own social and economic practice. The HSWP, has returned to the Leninist principle of the unity of theory and practice and sees the freedom and responsibility of scientific observation as the most appropriate means of analysing, interpreting and modifying reality."

Then Istvan Sarlos proceeded to the central topic of the General Assembly, the transformation of Hungary's settlements and the role science could play in that process. "Science is expected to be a partner in politics also in the sense that it will, if necessary, argue with it because this is the way it can help. By remaining silent it only makes it impossible to arrive at decisions that both sides would regard as adequate. It is the goal of our science policy to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and full confidence," Istvan Sarlos said. He recalled that this idea was confirmed in the latest resolution of the HSWP CC which stipulates that the basic conditions for scientific observation must always be provided. The resources available for research and development are, on the whole, sufficient, yet priorities must be set in categories of key importance and average importance, and research that does not warrant support should be discarded.

"Today we are increasingly dependent on scientific research to secure the basis for increasing productivity or the sophistication of technologies. There are complete branches of industry whose development is inconceivable without a broad and intensive relationship with science. It is certain that Hungarian science has made a major contribution to the achievements of Hungarian exporters and importers. As Hungary's assessment abroad has become more favourable than before the possibilities for a better exploitation of international scientific cooperation have also become more abundant.

"It is an objective requirement of progress that we should consider the international relations of science as an organic part of our external economic strategy and should shape that strategy accordingly. Let me stress at this point that we mean the world of science as a whole and not just disciplines or research projects that directly affect production or other economic fields."

BRIEFS

MAROTHY MEETS PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL -- Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party has received Laszlo Marothy. The MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Budapest party committee made a transit stop in Portugal. During the meeting they briefed each other on their parties' situation and on the forthcoming tasks. The Hungarian party delegation led by Laszlo Marothy took part in the Mozambique Liberation Front Congress in Mozambique and later arrived home in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0200 GMT 5 May 83 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS REAGAN'S LETTER TO POLES

AU051436 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 83 p 1

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary: "Gestures of Political Deceit"]

[Text] In the United States, where 1 May is not a recognized holiday and is often the cause of attacks against the workers' movement, President Ronald Reagan has made a gesture which expresses exceptional deceit and hypocrisy toward the Poles. These characteristics are contained in a letter addressed to a small group of demonstrators gathered in front of the White House, but actually addressed to Poles.

The first part of the "message" paints a vision of Poland as the American President would like to see it, applying to his own nation a policy of deep splits concerning wealth, a lack of employment for millions, and inequality concerning education, culture, and social affairs. R. Reagan proposes to the Polish Government that it "undertake clear steps toward restoring the people's fundamental rights...."

"The Administration will react positively to such steps," R. Reagan writes. This comes from a President who, during the year and a half in which life in Poland has been normalizing, has done nothing to clear up relations with our country in the spirit of cooperation, and who on many other occasions confirms the need to continue economic sanctions and calls on his allies in NATO to intensify them. When viewed against the background of Washington's real policy toward Poland, Reagan's letter offer appears as a new open attempt at meddling in our domestic affairs and as a desire to dangle false bait before our eyes. After all, Reagan expressed the falseness of his gesture and his desire to meddle openly in Poland's domestic affairs in the end of the letter, where he says that the "Administration...expresses its desire for the restoration of citizens' rights in that country," in other words in Poland.

The President's letter is addressed neither to the Polish Government nor to the Polish people. It is addressed to those forces that do not understand the intentions of Washington's foreign policy or that are ready to believe the deceit which carries the presidential signature.

This is how the minds of Poles are inseminated by a President who several days ago called on the Americans to allocate another several million dollars for the struggle against the freedom movements in Central American countries, who cannot find ways to employ over a dozen million of his own citizens, and who regards his arms race policy as the basis of the United States' success in the world.

PAP REPORTS PRESS COMMENTS ON KOHL'S 'ASSURANCES'

LD051539 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 5 May 83

["Declaration of Friendly Assurances and Evasions" (by PAP Journalist Eugeniusz Guz)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 5 May -- In the government expose made by Chancelor Helmut Kohl in the Bundestag yesterday, there are many assurances about the sincere will and the need for maintaining good-neighbourly relations also with the socialist East.

However, this declaration of goodwill did not explain why it is everyday questioned by statements in the Zimmermann style and by Strauss's attacks and demands repudiating these assurances.

In a passage relating to Poland, Kohl again mentioned the domestic situation in our country, although this time he did not let himself interfere in our affairs to an extent equal to that characteristic of his first declaration of last October.

Nevertheless, he focused his attention to a greater degree on these questions than on subjects of bilateral inter-state relations where there is still a lot to be done. Unfortunately, the chancellor did not elaborate upon this subject. He limited himself to an encouraging remark that the signed treaties "are binding in relations with Poland. We want to use them to develop our relations."

In view of numerous dodges and laconic wording, it will be possibile to size up the value of the government programme tabled by Kohl only by comparing these announcements and assurances with everyday practice.

Commenting on the Kohl declaration, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes: "There are contradictions and ambiguities as regards foreign policy. The whole (of the expose) makes an expression as if the Kohl government was hesitating whether to pursue a policy of peace or a policy of force and confrontation. The passage devoted to Poland was not aggressive, it sounded more like a promise and a pledge, ZYCIE wrote. "Unfortunately, in the context of other formulations or ambiguities, this 'Polish' passage loses some of its positive sense and credibility. Extensive fragments on 'the unity of the German nation' arouse fundamental doubts as to the Bonn meaning of the word 'reconciliation' and 'pacta sunt servanda,'" the paper noted.

In a commentary headlined "No Change in Bonn," RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote that "the chancellor virtually repeated all that he had said before the Bundestag elections and after his trips to Washington and London. He seems to have even sharpened some of the wording on relations with the USSR and socialist countries. The influence could be seen of Strauss on the FRG Government's Ostpolitik. Of course, Chancellor Kohl spoke about the necessity of conducting dialogue with the East and recognized the Eastern treaties as the basis for talks (?) but at the same time he repeated his old list of postulates that are in tune with the line of Zimmermann, Dregger and Strauss rather than with the spirit of the normalization treaties," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

GOVERNMENT 'PRON DISCUSS OFFICIALS' WORK

AU051030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Meeting of the Government Presidium and the Presidium of the Provincial National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth"]

[Excerpt] An Important Step in Improving Relations Between Office and Citizen

In the presence of and with the participation of members of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] the Government Presidium assessed the activity of state administrative bodies in settling the affairs of citizens. The activity of some rural parishes causes the greatest dissatisfaction among citizens. However, it was pointed out that the administration is gradually improving its activity. There are many officials employed in it who are proving themselves good state employees and citizens.

The government is consistently aiming toward improving the functioning of the administration.

Work on setting the law in order in this sphere is at a developed stage. The new law on state employees will make their work more disciplined. One sign of this improvement is the drop in the number of appeals made by citizens against the decisions of officials. Work on improving the functioning of the administration will concentrate especially on further improvements to the law, improvement to cadre policy, and improvement to organization, as well as the correct use of social initiatives. Offices will be gradually better equipped with office technological equipment.

The Government Presidium approved the "Ethics Code for Employees in State Offices."

The "Code" contains a form of oath and defines an official's duties toward the state and toward citizens. A state official is to respect the high authority of the PPR and, by means of his official activity and private life, help develop the humanitarian values of the Polish nation and the norms of socialist morality. At the same time, a state official has the duty to be objective toward ciitizens, perform his official duties competently, accurately, and in good time; take active part in eliminating all signs of bureaucracy, soullessness, and formalism; and boldly oppose all evil and any misuse power.

With all this in mind, a kind of decalogue will shortly be issued entitled "The Rights of Citizens and the Duties of Employees in State Offices."

This will be a small collection of principles and guidelines expressed in simple terms and aimed both at officials and citizens. People sitting on both sides of the desk should be guided by it. It will be in the form of a large poster to be hung up in a prominent place in rooms and offices where the public is dealt with.

The conviction was expressed that the "Ethics Code for Employees in State Offices" and the "Rights of Citizens and Duties of Employees in State Offices" will serve to improve the activity of state administrative bodies. The circular issued by the head of the Office of the Council of Ministers on settling complaints and answering the letters and remarks of citizens is also meant to help in this sphere.

Later in the talks the Government Presidium established the principles to be included in the Council of Ministers' draft resolution on the exercising of control by state administrative and economic bodies.

It was said that the organization and activity of administrative control bodies so far does not match existing needs. In order to adapt the control apparatus to the changes taking place in the administration system and in the national economy, it was decided to issue an act which will set all activity in this sphere in order and control the work of control bodies.

Executive, central, and local bodies of state administration will be subject to control, as well as enterprises, plants, institutions, colleges and schools, and other state organizational units. The main purpose of the control will be to check and assess economic processes, reveal bad management and waste of public resources, and form conclusions, including those on bringing specific individuals to responsibility for the shortcomings that have emerged.

The government has lately been taking advantage of the help of military inspection bodies in order to gain an accurate picture of the situation in some voivodships. The good experience gained during these controls indicate a need to carry out complete checks in certain voivodships. Organizing these checks has been entrusted to the minister of administration, local economy, and environmental protection, in cooperation with other ministers and heads of central offices.

It is also demanded that the way these checks are to be made and how their results are to be used also be put in order. The solutions proposed in the new act should be unambiguous, so that there should be no need to issue additional regulations.

The Government Presidium recommended that the appropriate Council of Ministers' draft resolution be prepared.

PRON OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ORGANIZATION'S BASIS

LD051551 Warsaw PAP in English 1457 GMT 5 May 83

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Malgorzata Tryc]

[Text] Warsaw 5 May -- "PRON is not an addition to the authorities. It wants to be an active spokesman for public opinion. It wishes to influence the shape of exercizing power in Poland and shape public opinion as well. It wants to function on the basis of feedback but, above all, it wants to articular public opinion," said the press spokesman for the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, Tadeusz Myslik, at today's press conference for foreign newsmen accredited in Warsaw.

Mr Myslik said the first PRON congress, which opens on May 7, will be attended by 1,900 delegates, and about 200 invited guests. More than 300 Polish and foreign journalists will be accredited to the congress.

Answering questions concerning the attitude of the PRON authorities towards John Paul II's letter to the president of the Council of State in which he had asked for the release of persons convicted of breaking martial law, Deputy Chairman of PRON Provisional National Council Zdzislaw Pilecki stated that the problem of amnesty in Poland should be considered in conjunction with the lifting of martial law.

"It is necessary to create conditions so that martial law could be lifted as soon as possible. I see no possibility of declaring amnesty under martial law," said Pilecki. He added that PRON many times petitioned the Council of State requesting pardon for persons convicted under the martial law decree and all its petitions were positively dealt with.

The sole condition for PRON membership, said the movement's press spokesman, is acceptance of the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic. The PRON is an open movement, in which even a number of persons who were interned after December 13, 1981, have found their place.

The essence of PRON's activity is to enable people with no party affiliation to take up public activity, stressed PRON Provisional National Council's General Secretary Marian Orzechowski. To prove his thesis he said that members of the Polish United Workers Party make up only 30 percent of the council's composition, members of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party account for 20 percent and the remaining 50 per cent are people with no party affiliation.

Replying to one of the questions, Marian Orzechowski criticized the thesis launched by Western propaganda which alleged that the PRON had failed so far to attract prominent people. He named a number of Polish scholars and scientists renowned at home and abroad who are active PRON members.

The PRON Provisional National Council's general secretary also informed newsmen that the movement proposes to develop international contacts with national fronts in other socialist countries and similar movements in Third World countries, as well as certain non-socialist countries in Europe. The movement has already established working contacts with movements in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary, among others.

Speaking on the same subject, Deputy Chairman of PRON Provisional National Council Jerzy Ozdowski stated that the PRON serves the strengthening of the state. It sees other socialist countries as main allies in its activity. It is also open to all good intentions of the capitalist countries.

"We would like it very much for the PRON to contribute to breaking up that vicious circle of attacks and discrimination against Poland stage-directed by the American Administration," said Jerzy Ozdowski.

EPISCOPATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PAPAL VISIT

LD051544 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 5 May 83

[Communique of 192d plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate]

[Text] On 3 and 4 May 1983, the 192d plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate held a session in Czestochowa at Jasna Gora. The session dealt with the second pilgrimage to Poland by the holy father, John Paul II, and current church affairs.

1. Preparations are under way for the reception in Poland of the holy father, John Paul II. The program for the pilgrimage has been drawn up and confirmed by the holy father. We receive the holy father primarily in a spirit of profound belief that Christ has commended into his hands a mission to strengthen the brotherhood. As we wrote before the first pilgrimage to our shared homeland by the holy father, the pope is a sign of living faith, the bastion of minds and hearts, a safe teacher, the guardian of Christian moral and social order, and a leader throughout the world to the kingdom of heaven. The mission placed in his hands to fortify his brothers is realized by the Holy Father John Paul II in the whole church, to which our nation has belonged for over 1,000 years.

The expected pilgrimage of the holy father becomes today a pilgrimage of national hope. In the spirit of this hope, one ought to expect the lifting of martial law, the full restoration of civil liberties, the release of prisoners sentenced in connection with the introduction of martial law, the repeal of martial law rules that define violations of the legal order, and the restoration of people to their work places who have been dismissed because of their convictions.

The visit by the holy father requires an increased sense of responsibility for the common good and for the daily genuine effort aimed at extricating the country from its mutiple crises, for its internal peace and proper position in the world.

2. The bishops express the conviction that arrangements will make it possible for all the faithful wishing to participate in meetings with the holy father will be able to do so -- not simply unhindered, but in conditions worthy of such a momentous event. We consequently expect that the administrative authorities, the work enterprises, and schools will make it possible for their employees, the young, and children to participate in the prayers and in all meetings with the head of the church.

3. The Polish Episcopate appeals to the community of the faithful to participate in the largest possible numbers in the celebrations headed by the holy father. At the same time, the bishops renew their appeal to the faithful to prepare themselves in the appropriate manner for the meeting with the pope. This is a matter of preparations that are most important to the holy father and are the most pleasant for him: spiritual preparations. Because we are a nation of believers, we cannot forget that faith without works is dead. In particular this entails a duty for all believers to participate during the last three Sundays before the arrival of the holy father in common prayer and listening to the word of God on the subject of the dignity and sacredness of human life, from conception to death. The last 3 days before the beginning of the papal visit will be set aside for services to pray for the light and power of the Holy Spirit to be granted Catholic Poland during the pilgrimage of John Paul II on our soil. We trust that the holidays of children and the young will be organized in a manner that harmonizes with the visit by the holy father and that the experience of the holy days of the jubilee and prayer with the holy father will find fruitful expression in the competition announced by the Episcopate for knowledge and artistic creativity.

4. The historical significance of the expected pilgrimage of the holy father stems from the fact that it takes place during the jubilee year of redemption and in the most intimate connection with the 600th anniversary of the presence of the image of Our Lady of Jasna Gora in Czestochowa. The peak experience of the pilgrimage will be the homage and prayer offered by the holy father and the Catholic nation to the mother redeemer and queen of Poland. This ceremony is planned to be held in Jasna Gora at 1000 on Sunday 19 June.

5. Once they had received reports on the affairs of the individual commissions of the Episcopate and had exchanged views on them, the bishops concluded their session by pronouncing a pastoral blessing on the entire homeland.

Jasna Gora, 4 May 1983

BISHOPS PROTEST ATTACK ON FRANCISCAN CONVENT

NC051212 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 5 (AFP) -- Polish bishops have lodged a protest with authorities following a commando-style attack Tuesday against a Franciscan convent here, the Episcopate's secretary, Father Bronislaw Dabrowski, said today. Father Dabrowski, who left here today for Rome, would not comment on the impact Tuesday's attack -- which witnesses attributed to security forces -- might have on relations between Poland's Roman Catholic Church and the regime. Father Dabrowski was to report to Pope John Paul II on the situation in Poland following widespread protests on the occasion of May Day Sunday.

One high-ranking church official who asked to remain anonymous said there were "factions within the regime" which were firmly opposed to the upcoming papal visit scheduled for June 16 to 22.

CZYREK DISCUSSES NATIONAL POLICY AT RADOM

LD052329 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP) -- The ideological and political tasks facing the voivodship party organization in strengthening the primary party links were the theme of a plenum of the Radom Voivodship party committee which took place on 5 May.

The main problems connected with perfecting propagandist work and raising the level of political studies were discussed. This significance of ideological work in every milieu and the pressing questions in this sphere were stressed.

Jozef Czyrek, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who took part in the work of the plenum, noted Poland's external and internal conditions and against this background set out the party's major tasks in the sphere of ideology.

We will develop and deepen the policy of national accord with anybody who stands for socialist principles, our Constitution, and the interests of the Polish state, J. Czyrek stated, but we will consistently struggle against the political enemy, against all who commit breaches of the peace, and also against all forms of spongers and speculators. The party is open to dialogue with all those who strive for the rebirth of our homeland, who want to be the vanguard of the people, and who are simultaneously in its service. The PZPR needs wide public support for the realization of its political aims. The May Day festivities throughout Poland have confirmed the correctness of the reforms and of the ideological and moral principles by which the party is guided in its activities, J. Czyrek stressed.

PRESIDIUM SCHEDULES SEJM MEETING FOR 12 MAY

LD051222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 05 May 83

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 35th meeting of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 12 May. The agenda is comprised of the first reading of the government program for the development of agriculture and food economy through 1990, the appointment of members of the Socioeconomic Council affiliated with the Sejm of the PPR and deputies' questions.

PROPOSAL FOR NEW ARTISTS UNION ENDORSED

AU051438 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3 May 83 p 5

[PAP report: "For a New Union of Polish Actors"]

[Text] At a meeting in Katowice of representatives of dramatic, musical, and childrens' theaters a debate took place around the initiative put forward by Professor Henryk Szletynski to organize a new union of Polish actors. Following an animated discussion the meeting's participants recognized the initiative of setting up an actors union based on new principles as right and fitting and gave their full support to the activities of Prof Szletynski.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF PRC'S HU YAOBANG

Officials at Arrival

AU051537 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ilie Verdet, Miu Dobrescu, and Petre Enache were at the airport to welcome Comrade Hu Yaobang and the other Chinese guests. Members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and government, leaders from central institutions, mass and civic organizations, generals of our Armed Forces, and other officials, as well as Angelo Miculescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing, and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present at the airport.

Call on Ceausescu

AU051938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1983 -- On Thursday Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, paid a formal call on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, at the Palace of the State Council. The interview, which preceded the official talks, passed in the spirit of the friendship, understanding, mutual esteem and respect characteristic of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue as well as of the traditional relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Official Talks With Ceausescu

AU051932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 5 May 83

["Romanian-Chinese Official Talks" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1983 -- Official talks started at the Palace of the State Council, on May 5, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Miu Dobrascu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Silviu Curticeanu, member of the CC of the RCP, head of the Chancellory Department of the CC of the RCP; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the president of the republic, minister secretary of state; Olimpia Solomonescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Angelo Miculescu, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador in Beijing.

For China by: Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CC of the CCP, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the CC of the CCP; Yang Dezhong, member of the CC of the CCP, first deputy head of the Chancellory of the CC of the CCP; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CC of the CCP, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the CC of the CCP; Qian Qichen, alternate member of the CC of the CCP,

deputy minister of foreign affairs; Chen Daosheng, head of section at the Foreign Relations Department of the CC of the CCP; Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian people and on his own behalf, Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted Hu Yaobang, stressing that the visit of the secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party to Romania marked another important moment in the evolution of the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at having met again Hu Yaobang and continued the friendly and productive talks conducted in Beijing in the spring of 1982 on questions related to development of the Romanian-Chinese cooperation in keeping with both peoples' wish and aspirations.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, of the Chinese people and on his own behalf, Hu Yaobang conveyed warm greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu. The secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party cordially thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the warm hospitality extended to him, saying that he considered it a telling proof of the esteem and friendship the Romanian and Chinese people nurture for each other. Hu Yaobang also expressed his satisfaction at having met Nicolae Ceausescu again, examining and establishing together the ways of further developing the traditional relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

The two party leaders expressed their conviction that, owing to its results, the exchange of opinions they will have in the ensuing days would go down as a new and significant contribution to the sustained promotion, through joint efforts, of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration.

With this conviction in mind, Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang started official talks exchanging information on the concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, on socialist construction in the two countries, examining the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Chinese relations and approaching current questions of the international political life, of the communist and working-class movement.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Ceausescu Dinner

AU051939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1983 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu gave on May 5 an official dinner in honour of the secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang.

Attending were Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazakas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Ioan Totu, Richard Winter, Gheorghe Stoica, ministers, executives of central institutions and of mass and public organizations, representatives of the Romanian cultural-scientific life, generals and other officials.

Participating were Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezhong, Li Shuzheng, Qian Qichen and the other officials accompanying the CPC leader on his Romanian visit.

During the dinner which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang proposed toasts.

Ceausescu Toast

AU051900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1983 -- Addressing the secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, and the other Chinese guests a warm salute and friendly welcome, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, said inter alia in the toast proposed at the official dinner given on Thursday at the State Council Palace in Bucharest:

Your Romanian visit fits in the upward course of the good Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and collaboration animated by the noble ideas and principles of scientific socialism, in whose development a decisive role is played by the collaboration and close contacts between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party.

I wish to stress on this occasion, too, the outstanding importance of the summit meetings, first of all of the talks conducted with Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, the decisions and understandings covenanted on such occasions. In this context, I am pleased to evoke the friendly and fruitful meetings and talks conducted with you, with the other comrades of the Chinese party and state leadership during my visit last year to the People's Republic of China.

The good relations of collaboration and friendship between our countries and parties are the fruit of the joint efforts deployed along many years. Founded on mutual esteem and regard, on a profound understanding between our parties and peoples which [at] many difficult moments collaborated and assisted each other -- the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration got along in many trying situations, and fully demonstrated their lastingness. That is why we consider that we have the lofty duty to do everything possible so as to increase permanently these relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of international peace and collaboration. I am sure that during the talks started today we will find new ways and possibilities to lend even greater dimensions to the fruitful multilateral collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples.

Communists, our entire people assess highly the outstanding successes won by the working people in the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the Communist Party, in attaining the set target of turning the country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry and science, with an ever higher living standard. We are glad, dear comrades, about the successes won by friendly China in socialist construction and we wholeheartedly wish the great Chinese people and its Communist Party new and ever greater successes in the homeland's development and thriving.

During your visit, you will be able to get acquainted with some of the achievements and present preoccupations of our people who, closely united around the Romanian Communist Party, energetically and enthusiastically work for the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 12th party congress, of the targets set by the national conference for Romania to inaugurate a higher development stage, namely of medium-developed socialist country, and for the achievement of a new quality of work and life in all domains of activity.

The achievements so far and the continuous strengthening of the party, of its unity and its capability of organizing and leading politically the entire nation are the guarantee of steady implementation of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

Stressing the special heed paid by the RCP and Romanian state to the international events, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

"We actively participate in the efforts for the constructive settlement of the major issues on which the securing of peace and progress nowadays depend. We consider that under the current international circumstances, it is the more necessary then ever that the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere should rally their efforts and collaborate as closely as possible in order to curb the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the extinction of the hotbeds of conflict and the peaceful settlement of all inter-state issues, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new economic order, for the firm affirmation in international life of a new policy, of collaboration and observance of national independence, detente and peace.

"We also consider that everything possible must be done for the strengthening of the collaboration and cooperation between the communist and workers' parties for the building of a new-type unity among all these forces based on full equality, on every party's right to establish self-dependently its political line in harmony with the concrete conditions in the country it carries on activity in.

"Today, when the communist and working class movement has turned into a huge force, when the revolutionary theory and the principles of scientific socialism articulated by Marx -- whose 165th birth anniversary we mark today -- fully demonstrated their validity, everything possible should be done for these principles of equality, observance of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, solidarity and mutual comradely assistance to assert themselves ever more powerfully as new principles of relations between parties, which open the prospect of revolutionary transformation of society, of building a world of social justice and equity.

"Acting in this spirit, Romania, the Romanian Communist Party are resolved to strengthen continuously the collaboration and solidarity with the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, with all socialist countries, with the communist and workers' parties, with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, to make in the future too, their full contribution to the building of better and more just world of peace and collaboration".

In concluding his toast, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the confidence that Hu Yaobang's Romanian visit would go down as "a fresh and important contribution to the promotion, by joint efforts, of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration, to the cause of international peace and collaboration".

Hu Yaobang Toast

AU051914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1983 -- Expressing his satisfaction at having come for a visit of friendship to Romania and at having answered the invitation Nicolae Ceausescu extended to him last year, Hu Yaobang showed inter alia in the toast he proposed at the official dinner given in his honour:

I came again in your country to express the feelings of deep friendship of our party, of the Chinese people for the Romanian party and people, to see your new and great achievements in the socialist construction, to learn from your precious experience and to exchange opinions on a host of questions with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with other comrades from the leadership. It is indeed a great honour for me and the comrades who came with me to fulfill this important mission entrusted to us by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, and, all the more so, this is a memorable fact for me personally.

The friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania developed being severely put to trial in the heat of fights. Once new China was born, we established new relations of revolutionary friendship. After having been elected to the office of secretary-general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai laid an ever more solid basis to the Romanian-Chinese friendship. On this basis, the exchanges of visits between our parties and countries have intensified more and more and our relations have further deepened. The last 10 years prove that we have trusted each other, granted assistance and sympathy to each other at times of political unrest and natural calamities. It can be said without doubt that we have built a profound and noble friendship.

Today, when we meet, coincides with Marx's 165th birthday anniversary, for more than 1 century Marx's scientific communist thinking has been guiding the communists all over the world and helped them unite closely, by establishing correct relations, to militate for the grandiose cause of the transformation of society, for the cause of the liberation of the whole mankind. The Chinese Communists will never forget that, in the joint fight for the defence of the just norms of international relations and of the relations between the communist parties, more than once, in critical moments, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Communist Party courageously stood for us and gave us their most precious trust and assistance. You focused on truth, on the interests of the international communist movement and of the peoples of the entire world, giving proof of high principledness. The Romanian-Chinese friendship, based on the principles of Marxism and proletarian internationalism, is a great friendship that no force can shatter or undermine.

I read with keen interest the joint communique released on April 19, at the close of the talks between the delegations of the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. I consider it a very important document. Its content coincides with the conceptions and major stands of our party in the respective domains. It can be said that it will exert an active influence on the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world over, on the sound evolution of the international communist movement. We sincerely rejoice at the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the parties and peoples of Romania and Yugoslavia.

At the end of his toast, the secretary-general of the CC of the CCP expresses his conviction that "through joint efforts, our present visit will certainly promote the further development of the unity, friendship and close collaboration between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania, to the benefit of our peoples, and will contribute to the sound development of the international communist movement, to the cause of peace and mankind's progress."

Wreathlaying at Heroes Memorial

AU060950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/05/1983 -- On May 6 Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party, laid a floral wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Homeland, for Socialism, in Bucharest.

The distinguished guest was together by the officials accompanying him on his present Romanian visit. Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Constantin Radu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality; Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defence, chief of the general staff, participated in the ceremony. After the ceremony the rotonda of the monument was visited.

Further Talks, Plant Visit

AU061031 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Another round of official talks took place this morning at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. The talks were attended by Romanian and Chinese officials.

During their talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang continued their mutual briefing on the interests of the RCP and the CPC and on the socialist construction in the two countries. They examined the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-Chinese relations, and discussed certain current international political issues and matters concerning the international communist and workers movement. The talks proceeded in the same atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem and understanding.

After the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang, accompanied by Romanian and Chinese officials, went to the Bucharest heavy-machinery plant, one of the important enterprises of our machine-building industry. Many working people welcomed the two party leaders with particular warmth, and expressed their satisfaction with the new Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue. The heavy-machinery enterprise -- where the visit continues at this hour -- is festively decorated. A guard comprised of members of the patriotic guards and of youth paramilitary detachments saluted the guests. In one of the production sections of this great Bucharest plant the hosts presented graphs and wall displays featuring the main stages of development of the Bucharest heavy-machinery plant and future interests.

PRC Reportage

For PRC media reportage on the visit by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, to Romania, including a report on a preliminary interview Hu granted to AGERPRES, see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Commentary Prior to Visit

AU042006 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1925 GMT 4 May 83

[Eugen Preda commentary prior to the visit by Hu Yaobang, CPC central secretary, to Romania]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, will arrive in Bucharest tomorrow. The commentary that will follow is devoted to the new Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue.

As a remarkable event of Romanian-Chinese relations and of international life, this visit continues the traditions of summit meetings which each time set important landmarks for developing friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries. This new meeting in Bucharest between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang, the direct contract between the Chinese leader and today's Socialist Romania, which he will see again after 30 years, will undoubtedly be an opportunity to expand and deepen mutual relations at all levels to the benefit of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace, independence and international cooperation.

As a matter of fact, this was stressed at the summit level, before the visit, by both sides. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated: "I am looking forward to the visit with great pleasure and our people will welcome Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Romania with enthusiasm. We believe that this will be a new important stage in relations between our parties and people and that it will contribute to intensifying economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and to cooperation in the international arena."

Stressing that it is his mission to extend a message of friendship and feelings of particular esteem of the CPC and the Chinese people and to study the experience of our party and country, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "We will have an exchange of opinions with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with other comrades of your leadership on issues of common interest in order to develop cooperation and strengthen our friendship."

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania are determined to do all they can to contribute to further seeking new possibilities and fields of cooperation and collaboration to develop relations with the CPC and with the People's Republic of China. In developing broad relations with all countries, our country gives priority in its foreign activity to expanding and deepening relations with the socialist countries on the basis of the known principles, the promotion of which lies at the basis of the actions we undertake in the international arena.

In conformity with this constant orientation, whose sense is even more significant within the current world context, Romania believes that it is necessary to ensure strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the socialist countries in order to firmly promote a policy of peace and disarmament, the policy of a new international economic order, and to resolve all problems in the interest of each nation's independence.

The new Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue is taking place when the stage of bilateral relations -- which have proven their lastingness throughout time by withstanding many difficulties -- are particularly positive. The preconditions exist to broadly expand cooperation in all fields, including in the international arena. Under the sign of the political desire of both sides to increase the scope of the deep friendship between the two peoples and cooperation in promoting peace throughout the world, this dialogue will go down as a landmark in the annals of Romanian-Chinese relations and the chronicle of topical world issues.

ANDREI MEETS PALESTINIAN COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

AU051829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1983 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview on Thursday, May 5, with Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council. Current international questions were approached on the occasion, especially those related to the Middle East situation.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY EGYPT'S AL-AHRAM

AU021145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Apr 83 pp 1 and 6

[Interview granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM, on 29 April in Bucharest]

[Text] Question: Esteemed Mr President, in the current Middle East deadlock caused by Israel's rejection of any peace initiative and by the fact that the United States admits no other solution but the Reagan plan, your proposal to hold an international peace conference becomes ever more topical. What can you tell us about this proposal? One also hears about other personal initiatives you have taken. What actions do you have in mind? Is there a connection between such initiatives and the visit to Romania of Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali? From the communique published after your meeting with the Egyptian foreign minister, I understand that you are asking the United States to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, is a very positive proposal and attitude.

Answer: The situation in the Middle East continues to be very serious. The peace process has been greatly impaired by Israel's military actions in Lebanon and the further occupation of Lebanon creates the danger of new complications with most serious consequences for the Middle East and peace in general.

Therefore, Romania believes that everything should be done to bring about an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and ensure Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

At the same time, it is imperatively necessary to start negotiations for a global peace in that region, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and primarily the resolution of the Palestinian problem, by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

We attach particular importance in this respect to the proposals and decisions adopted by the Arab countries at the Fez conference, which, for the first time, recognized the need for a political and negotiated solution to the Middle East problems.

Indeed, there is also President Reagan's proposal. There are also other proposals that offer possibilities for a negotiated solution to the Middle East problems. We believer, however, that the existing proposals should be improved upon to a certain extent, including the U.S. proposals. What I mean is that these proposals should recognize the need for the PLO to participate in all negotiations as the only representative of the Palestinian people and that an appropriate and unanimously acceptable framework should be found for holding these negotiations.

It is also necessary to persuade Israel to renounce its intransigent position and join negotiations with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO.

In this respect, it seems that organizing an international conference under UN aegis would offer a solution that is acceptable to all sides for holding talks on an overall peace. In view of the complications created in the Middle East after the military actions in Lebanon, it is all the more necessary now to work resolutely to organize an international meeting and ensure the participation, I repeat, of all interested countries, including the Palestinian organization PLO, but also the United States, the Soviet Union, other countries which can contribute to a political solution and the United Nations.

In its relations with the countries involved, Romania advocates and acts to find an appropriate framework for starting the negotiations. It is absolutely necessary for the United States to understand that without PLO participation in the talks there can be no progress.

In my discussions with the Egyptian foreign minister, we exchanged views on Romania's and Egypt's positions, which are identical on certain topics and very close on others, and which actually proceed from the need to speedily establish an overall peace in that region and to resolve the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Question: In your talk with the Egyptian foreign minister you stressed the importance of the "time factor" for peace. As a matter of fact, this is also President Mubarak's position. Could you please further elaborate on the importance of this "time factor"?

Answer: I discussed this issue with President Mubarak during his visit to Romania in the second part of last year. We reached then the joint conclusion that everything should be done to score real results in 1983 in resolving the Middle East problems or at least to start negotiations along these lines, since time is running out. From our experience to date, the prolongation of the current state of affairs can lead to new complications at the world level and further problems; likewise, the practice to date shows that in an election year in the United States, in this case 1984, one cannot expect particular results in this respect, something which would mean a several-year postponement of the resolution of the Middle East problems.

Therefore, as emerged from my talks with the Egyptian foreign minister, both Romania and Egypt believe that everything should be done this year to take real steps toward a full resolution of problems in that part of the world.

Question: Mr President, you sent a message to President Mubarak, and we know that you plan to pay a visit to Egypt. Could you disclose something about the contents of that message, and could you tell us when you plan to visit Egypt?

Answer: There has been an exchange of messages between myself and President Mubarak -- this has become a common practice in relations between Romania and Egypt -- about bilateral relations and the Middle East and other international issues.

There is a standing invitation for me to visit Egypt, made during President Mubarak's visit here last fall, and this invitation was reiterated in the message extended to me by the Egyptian foreign minister. I accepted it with great pleasure and I believe that I will visit your country this year. We have not yet established a precise date, but I would like very much to pay this visit and continue the talks with President Mubarak aimed at finding new ways and means of developing cooperation between our countries and looking for solutions to the complex problems of the Middle East and other international problems.

Question: Do you plan to pay this visit this summer?

Answer: It is quite possible.

Question: Your Excellency, what is your opinion about U.S. attempts to isolate the PLO and negate its role as representative of the Palestinians?

I ask you this because you were the first European head of state to recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and grant it diplomatic status. How do you see the PLO's role in an overall solution to the conflict in that region?

Answer: The fact that the United States does not officially recognize the PLO and negates, to a certain extent, its role as the only representative of the Palestinians creates a very serious obstacle to negotiations and to a solution of the Middle East problems. This thing is quite incomprehensible, since the PLO already has a recognized international status and participates in the activity of the United Nations and other international bodies.

At the same time, there have often been contacts at various levels between U.S. and PLO representatives.

Romania believes that the problems of the Middle East and of a global peace in the region cannot be tackled without the direct participation of the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people. I believe that an acceptable solution will eventually be found to ensure that the PLO plays its decisive role in resolving the Palestinian problem. The sooner everybody realizes this, the better we will be able to take real action to attain peace in the Middle East.

Romania has supported and firmly supports the Palestinian people and the PLO in its entire activity, with the belief that the creation of an independent Palestinian state is the only way to secure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Of course, as I have stressed on many occasions, it is also necessary to guarantee the integrity and existence of Israel. Peace in the Middle East should be based on the existence of a Palestinian state and of the State of Israel; these two states should establish ties and cooperation in a spirit of good-neighborliness. This is in the interest of the two peoples, of all states in the Middle East and of the overall cause of peace.

Question: Last week you addressed a message to the Israeli leadership, which, it seems, invited you to pay a visit to Israel. As far as we know, you have not accepted this invitation as long as Israel maintains its occupation of Arab territories. What is the nature of your current contacts with Israel?

Answer: Romania maintains diplomatic relations and has had and continues to have contacts with Israel on manifold planes.

We have always concerned ourselves with finding a solution to the problems of the Middle East; we continue to act and behave in this spirit, particularly in the current complicated circumstances in that region.

Indeed, I have a long-standing invitation to visit Israel, and I have said that I will visit that country after peace is concluded and the Palestinian problem resolved. As a matter of fact, I recently told an Israeli researcher and publisher that I would like to be able to pay this visit as soon as possible, but this presupposes the full resolution of the Middle East problems, particularly the problem of the Palestinian people.

Question: We would like to join you on your visit to Israel after that country has withdrawn from the Arab territories and after the Palestinian problem has been resolved....

Answer: I hope that we will be able to pay this visit in the not too distant future.

Question: Mr President, please tell us your opinion about the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza and about Israel's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon. Do you not consider the U.S. presence in that region as dangerous? I am referring, for example, to the peace-keeping troops in Lebanon or the Rapid Deployment Forces.

Answer: I have stressed that Israel's military actions in Lebanon and Lebanon's occupation continue to pose serious dangers and may lead to a new aggravation of the situation and a new conflict. Therefore, we believe that everything should be done to determine Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon as soon as possible.

It seems that certain agreements have been reached along these lines. We would like the still-existing obstacles to be removed and the Israeli troops to be withdrawn as soon as possible, so as to observe, I repeat, the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon.

Concerning the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, they violate the UN resolutions and the principles of international law; undoubtedly, they are intended to bring about certain changes in the population structure of the occupied territories. Therefore, we believe that Israel should put an end to such practices which can only raise new obstacles to the peace process.

Of course, the United States plays an important role in solving the current Middle East problems, but I believe that all states, the United Nations and other international bodies should make greater efforts and take firm action to make Israel put an end to the settlements policy and withdraw from Lebanon.

Question: Mr President, you closely followed the contacts and dialogue between the PLO and Jordan. What is your opinion about the interruption of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks? Do you believe that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat should reach an agreement?

Answer: We welcomed the negotiations between the two sides, the direct talks between King Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and, in general, the improvement of relations between Jordan and the PLO. The goal of these negotiations is to find ways and means for future cooperation and joint actions, for peace and for resolving the Palestinian problem.

As far as I know, important progress has been made in developing cooperation between the two sides, and I consider the current interruption of negotiations as a break which will allow both sides better to define their positions when negotiations are resumed on reaching an appropriate agreement.

Of course, and I repeat, there can be no negotiations on a solution to the Palestinian problem without the participation of the PLO.

At the same time, I consider it necessary for the PLO to improve its relations with other Arab states, too. Generally speaking, in the current circumstances, the Arab countries should give greater support to the PLO and take new initiatives in order to implement the proposals adopted at the Fez conference. The Arab countries can play a very important role particularly now -- including the efforts to make the United States adopt a more constructive attitude and recognize the PLO -- when an appropriate framework for holding negotiations must be found.

Question: Mr President, I would like to know whether you regret now, particularly after Israel's recent actions, the initiative you and President as-Sadat took concerning relations with Isreal.

Answer: The answer is simple: No, I do not regret it. I believe that the conclusion of the treaty between Egypt and Israel played a very important part in the overall process of peace in the Middle East.

It led to the liberation of Sinai, something which is a success not only for Egypt but for the entire peace policy in the Middle East.

I have recently said, on answering questions of certain foreign journalists, that much better results could have been obtained at that time if other Arab countries had also participated in the negotiations; I am referring primarily to the countries directly concerned and the PLO. One could have probably reached an overall solution by now, and the events in Lebanon might not have happened.

Of course, one should not look back. One should proceed from realities. Important problems are left to be solved, primarily the Palestinian problem, and one should do everything to attain a global peace.

This, however, does not diminish, on the contrary it underlines the correctness of President As-Sadat's initiative and the importance of the treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Question: Before the signing of that treaty, you met with President as-Sadat in Sinaia [a Romanian mountain resort]. That meeting also contributed to Sinai's liberation. We believe that you made a direct contribution to this liberation.

Answer: That is true.

Question: Mr President, you are interested in attaining European security. How do you view the U.S. proposal in connection with the "zero option" and the possibility of the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe?

Answer: First of all, I would like to state that we are witnessing an intensification of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, something which increases the danger of a new world war, which inevitably will be a nuclear war. This poses a very serious threat to Europe, since the largest stockpiles of arms and troops are concentrated here, and almost all nuclear weapons, if we include the United States, too. The decision to deploy new intermediate-range U.S. missiles will lead to an even greater concentration of mass destruction means in Europe, something which will jeopardize the very existence and life of the continent.

Therefore, Romania firmly speaks out for halting the arms race and proceeding to a reduction of armaments, primarily nuclear. We firmly speak out against deploying intermediate-range missiles in Europe and for withdrawing and destroying the existing ones. We believe that both sides have put forward constructive proposals in this respect.

Concerning the "zero option", it could indeed be an important factor if all nuclear missiles and delivery vehicles were taken into consideration. However, as is well known, this U.S. proposal called the "zero option" does not aim at such a solution, therefore it is not realistic now. But it is quite possible, and we believe that solutions should be found along these lines, beginning with interim measures, which should halt the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and bring about the withdrawal of an important part of the Soviet missiles, following which negotiations should continue with a view to completely eliminating nuclear missiles and delivery vehicles and attaining a Europe free from nuclear weapons.

Question: Mr President, please give us your assessment of events in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Answer: I believe that a process of national independence is under way in these countries, as in other states in Central and Latin America; there is concern about socioeconomic changes to ensure the development of the respective peoples and an improvement in their living standard. From this viewpoint, these processes are quite normal and laudable.

However, there is also interference from outside; the United States is granting direct military assistances to forces that oppose democratic changes and the independence of El Salvador, and it supports a number of reactionary antigovernment forces in Nicaragua. This can only lead to a serious aggravation of the situation in that region and represents an inadmissible interference in the domestic affairs of other peoples. We believe that such interference should come to an end. Generally speaking, we believe that the peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua should be left alone to resolve their own problems, without foreign interference.

Question: Mr President, how do you assess the resolutions of the nonaligned conference? What are your expectations from the forthcoming UNCTAD session in Belgrade? What is the role of small and medium-sized countries in defending detente and promoting disarmament?

Answer: The nonaligned conference in New Delhi ended with positive results. First of all, we particularly appreciate the fact that the conference managed to avoid the accentuation of certain contradictions and strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of these countries. The conference adopted a number of resolutions on international policy, including disarmament, as well as decisions connected with the serious economic problems facing mankind today and with more concrete actions to help the developing countries and attain a new world economic order. Romania fully supports these resolutions and believes that they can play an important role in pooling the efforts of developing countries and other states in resolving these complex problems of the contemporary world.

In this respect, the UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade can create the necessary conditions for starting negotiations between developing and developed countries. Of course, there are many problems to be discussed at the Belgrade session of UNCTAD. We would like the rich countries to understand that they must renounce the positions recently adopted and meet half-way the proposals and demands of the developing countries. The topics of discussion should be: restructuring the financial system; putting an end to the high interest rates policy, finding solutions to the problem of aiding the developing countries in establishing the prices of raw materials and in other key issues; overcoming the economic crisis; ensuring the faster development of lagging countries; reestablishing normal economic relations; and attaining cooperation based on equality and mutual advantage.

As far as small and medium-sized countries are concerned, Romania believes that they can and must play a more important role in the entire activity to resolve complex problems, promote detente, bring about disarmament and establish a new international economic order. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation between these states, regardless of their social system or membership in one or another bloc, since the small and medium-size countries, along with the nonaligned and developing ones, are equally interested in establishing democratic relations of equality, respect for independence and noninterference in domestic affairs. Only thus can each people concentrate its efforts on promoting socioeconomic development, consolidating national independence and raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

Question: Mr President, how do you assess the rapprochement between the USSR and China, and what is its impact upon peace?

Answer: Romania has always spoken out for overcoming contradictions and misunderstandings between the USSR and China, in the belief that improving relations between these two great socialist countries is most important for the whole of international life.

Improving relations and strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and China will directly influence detente, the policy of peace and disarmament, the establishment of a new international economic order and the policy of national independence.

Question: Mr President, please give us your opinion on the clashes between China and Vietnam and those at the border between Thailand and Kampuchea.

Answer: Romania has always spoken out for solving problems between states through negotiations alone.

We are worried about the current clashes at the border between China and Vietnam, and we believe it necessary to do everything to put an end to these clashes, to resolve problems between these two states through negotiations and to reestablish cooperation and good neighborliness.

Concerning the clashes at the border between Thailand and Kampuchea, they are directly connected with the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Romania has spoken out and continues to speak out for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and for a political solution which should lead to national reconciliation and to ensuring Kampuchea's independence, following which the domestic problems of this country should be democratically solved by Kampuchean political forces, without any foreign interference.

Question: What is the situation in the Balkans? How are Romania's relations with the states in this area developing? What can you tell us about your initiatives to create a nuclear-free region?

Answer: I could say that relations of cooperation have now developed between the Balkan countries in many fields of activity and that this comprehensive cooperation is improving. In this respect, I must mention with great satisfaction that Romania maintains good relations with all Balkan states. With this in mind, despite the existence of certain problems and contradictions between some countries, we believe conditions have been created to undertake new steps and actions toward developing cooperation among Balkan countries, including the organization of a summit meeting, in order to jointly discuss ways and means of developing comprehensive cooperation and turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free area without foreign military bases.

Question: Mr President, what are the prospects of peace in the Middle East? What is Romania's role in promoting peace in Europe and throughout the world?

Answer: I have stated that in view of the current tension in the Middle East, it is necessary to do everything to proceed to negotiations on an overall peace. I believe that certain progress can be obtained this year. This, however, presupposes that all states directly concerned, and other states in the world, should take more resolute action to bring about global peace in the Middle East.

Concerning peace in Europe and the world, I have already mentioned the very serious situation existing here and the fact that we are witnessing an intensification of the arms race and an accentuation of contradictions between various states and groups of states. Therefore Romania considers it necessary that force and the threat of force be completely renounced and that action be taken to resolve all problems between states through peaceful negotiations. At the same time, resolute efforts are required -- and Romania firmly works along these lines -- to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear.

In this respect, we believe that the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact socialist states on starting talks between the two military blocs and concluding an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO are very important for peace and disarmament.

At the same time, the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the United Nations should intensify efforts to make real progress toward disarmament.

We highly assess the peace movements in Europe and other continents. These movements demonstrate that the peoples are increasingly aware of the seriousness of the current situation and the danger of a war; this creates favorable prerequisites for adopting an attitude of greater trust and optimism as well as the real possibility to ensure peace and the right of peoples to life, existence and independence.

Question: Mr President, I am the first Arab journalist who has written a book about your personal concern with and attention to the Middle East. Hence the question whether you plan to continue this year and in the future to make the same efforts you have made thus far for peace in that region.

Answer: As I said, Romania has attached and is attaching great importance to attaining an overall peace in the Middle East. We believe that achieving peace in the Middle East is a requirement of the peoples in that region, and for Europe and the entire world. We shall obviously continue to do everything possible to contribute to speedily concluding peace in that region.

We also attach great importance to cooperation between Romania and Egypt in these problems and in the overall development of relations between our countries.

I would like to note with great satisfaction the ever-growing level of cooperation and trade exchanges and contribution made by exchanges of delegations of various levels to the current summit meeting. It is in this framework that one should view the current visit here of Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

I believe that there are good prospects for further developing our cooperation, this being to the benefit of both our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

I would also like, through you and your newspaper, to wish the friendly Egyptian people ever-greater success in their independent peaceful socioeconomic development and in improving their material and intellectual well-being.

DECREE RESTRICTS POSSESSION OF TYPEWRITERS

AU191045 Bucharest BULETINUL OFFICIAL in Romanian 30 Mar 83 pp 1-3

[State Council decree on possession of duplicators and typewriters, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 28 March 1983]

[Text] Decree of the State Council on Regulations Concerning Duplicators, Materials for the Reproduction of Printed Matter, and Typewriters.

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1 -- Socialist units and other legal organizations may own duplicators such as: Xerox and Gestaetner copying machines; copying presses; printing machines and other such equipment; materials for the reproduction of printed matter such as dyes, rubber, alloy, or other types of letters, and polygraphic pastes; and typewriters.

Private persons may only own typewriters for personal use.

Article 2 -- Through the militia bodies, the Ministry of the Interior maintains records on and supervises the production, possession, utilization, maintenance, and accounting of duplicators, materials for the reproduction of printed matter, and typewriters.

Article 3 -- Socialist units and other organizations are required to produce upon the request of militia bodies the documents concerning the manufacture, possession, accounting, and use of duplicators, materials for the reproduction of printed matter, and typewriters; and to permit the militia to inspect storage facilities.

Private persons are required to produce documents concerning the possession of typewriters upon the request of militia bodies; the latter will check on how the typewriters are used and stored.

Chapter II

The Manufacture, Production, Utilization, and Accounting of Duplicators and Materials for the Reproduction of Printed Matter.

Article 4 -- Only socialist units and other organizations may produce, manufacture, and use duplicators and materials for the reproduction of printed matter.

It is prohibited for private persons to possess or use duplicators and materials for the reproduction of printed matter, or to manufacture or produce such.

Article 5 -- Socialist units and other organizations may acquire or manufacture duplicators in accordance with the law.

Article 6 -- Socialist units and other organizations are required to report in writing to the local militia body to which they belong the acquisition or manufacture of a duplicator, within 5 days of acquisition, and all the data necessary to register it.

Article 7 -- In the first 5 days of each month, the socialist units dealing in the production, import, or sale of duplicators are required to report to the local militia body to which they belong data concerning the production, import, allocation, or delivery of duplicators in the previous month.

Article 8 -- Data concerning any transfer of duplicators among socialist units and other organizations, and within the same unit or organization from one town to another, is to be communicated within 5 days to the militia body responsible for the area.

Both the socialist unit or organization which had the appliance in its records and the one that received it are to report the data on the transfer.

Article 9 -- duplicators are to be used in accordance with the rulings of the leader of the respective socialist unit or organization, and with the law.

Private persons may reproduce printed matter only at socialist units or organizations dealing with such operations.

Article 10 -- Socialist units or organizations which produce, manufacture, import, or sell duplicators, and those which possess or use such equipment, are required to maintain records on them and on materials for the reproduction of printed matter.

Article 11 -- The loss or disappearance of any duplicator is to be reported in writing to the local militia body within 24 hours of its discovery.

Article 12 -- Duplicators that can no longer be used are to be put out of service and dealt with according to the law. The local militia body will be informed of the fact within 5 days.

Chapter III

The Manufacture, Possession, Utilization, Repair, and Accounting of Typewriters.

Article 13 -- Typewriters are manufactured by socialist units.

Socialist units which manufacture, sell or receive typewriters for sale are required to report to the local militia body to which they belong.

It is prohibited for private persons to manufacture typewriters.

Article 14 -- Socialist units and other organizations may possess typewriters, which will be registered with the local militia body to which they belong within 5 days of acquisition.

Article 15 -- Private persons may own typewriters only upon militia authorization.

Persons who have a police record or whose behavior poses a threat to public order or state security will not be authorized to own a typewriter.

Applications for authorization will be forwarded to the local militia body in whose area the applicant resides; the militia body will examine the application and communicate its decision within 60 days.

When an application is authorized, the communication to that effect will serve for the purchase of the typewriter; within 5 days of the purchase, the new owner is required to report to the local militia body in whose area he resides to receive the authorization.

The communication remains valid for the period stipulated in the text, which can be extended for justified reasons.

A person who is dissatisfied with the answer to his application may, within 60 days of receiving the answer, file a complaint with the county or Bucharest municipal militia body in whose area he resides.

Article 16 -- Private persons who acquire typewriters through donation, inheritance or in any other manner are required to apply for authorization in accordance with Article 15.

The same requirement applies to private persons who acquire typewriters from abroad; the 5-day time limit is counted from the day the tyepwriter crosses the border.

Article 17 -- When a complaint filed under Article 15, paragraph 6, is rejected, or when an authorization is withdrawn, the person in question is required, within 10 days of receiving the communication of the militia body, to sell or give away the typewriter to a person who is permitted to own one or to leave it with a store to be sold on consignment.

Typewriters which are not sold within 1 year through consignment stores and typewriters which are deleted from militia records for being unusable are to be delivered to socialist units which collect scrap metal; the latter are required to receive them.

Private persons are to deliver the letters, figures, and punctuation marks of the typewriters stipulated in the previous paragraph to the local militia body.

Article 18 -- Socialist units, other organizations and private persons may use typewriters only for the purposes for which they were registered or for which the authorization was issued, as the case may be.

Article 19 -- Typewriters may be repaired only in workshops authorized for that purpose by the militia bodies.

Repair workshops will accept only a typewriter whose owner can prove that the typewriter is registered or that he is authorized to own it, according to the case, and will record the relevant data in their books.

Article 20 -- Socialist units and other organizations are required to maintain a file containing the characters, figures, and punctuation marks of each typewriter, which will be renewed at the beginning of the year and after each repair; the files will be kept in the secret documents office, with the person in charge of recording, keeping, or handling secret documents, or in his absence, with the person designated by the manager of the respective socialist unit or organization.

Article 21 -- Private persons who own a typewriter are required to deposit at the local militia body in whose area they reside a file containing the characters, figures, and punctuation marks of the typewriter. The file will be deposited in the first 2 months of each year and within 5 days of each repair affecting characters, figures, or punctuation marks.

Article 22 -- The transfer of typewriters belonging to socialist units or other organizations from one locality to another or in the same locality from one unit to another is to be reported to the local militia body in whose area the original owner is located within 5 days of the transfer.

Article 23 -- In the case of change of residence, private persons who own typewriters are required to report to the local militia body into whose area they have moved within 5 days of the move.

Article 24 -- In the case of change of ownership of a typewriter, private persons are obligated to deposit their ownership authorization with the local militia body within 3 days for the purpose of deleting it from records.

Article 25 -- The loss or disappearance of a typewriter is to be reported in writing to the local militia body within 24 hours of discovery.

Article 26 -- It is prohibited for private persons to lease or lend their typewriters outside their residence.

Article 27 -- Socialist units and the organizations which own, sell, or repair typewriters are to maintain precise records on them.

Chapter IV

Responsibilities and Penalities

Article 28 -- The responsibility for failure to observe the provisions of the present decree will be imputed to the person designated in writing by the manager of the socialist unit or organization.

In the absence of such a designation, the responsibility rests with the manager of the socialist unit or other organization.

Article 29 -- Violation of the provisions of the present decree constitutes a contravention, unless it is committed in conditions that make it qualify as an infraction under the penal law, and is penalized as follows:

a) Violation of the provisions of Articles 3, 22, and 23 carries a fine of between 500 and 1,000 lei;

b) Violation of the provisions of Articles 6, 7, 8; Article 9, paragraph 2; Articles 10, 12; Article 13, paragraph 2; Article 14; Article 15, paragraphs 1 and 4; Articles 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 27 carries a fine of between 800-1,500 lei;

c) Violation of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2; Article 11; Article 13, paragraph 3; Articles 19, 24, 25, and 26 carries a fine of between 1,000-3,000 lei.

Duplicators, materials for the reproduction of printed matter, and typewriters which are the subject of a violation of Article 4, paragraph 2; Article 13, paragraph 3; and Article 15, paragraph 1 will be confiscated.

Notification of contraventions and the application of penalties will be done by militia officers and subofficers.

Article 30 -- The contraventions stipulated in Article 29 are subject to the provisions of Law No 32/1968 concerning proof of and penalties for contraventions.

Chapter V

Final Regulations

Article 31 -- Within 30 days of the publication of the present decree, the Ministry of the Interior will issue regulations on the data that are to be communicated by the socialist units and other organizations for the purpose of registering duplicators and typewriters; on record keeping and on the storage of such appliances and of materials for the reproduction of printed matter; and on relevant record-keeping books and forms.

Article 32 -- Within 90 days of the publication of the present decree, socialist units and other organizations are required to request the local militia body to which they belong to register all the typewriters they own, regardless of their condition.

Typewriters which are not usable will be put out of service in accordance with the law. The commission in charge of examining, advising and utilizing the equipment will also include one delegate of the local militia body.

Article 33 -- Within the duration stipulated in Article 32, paragraph 1, socialist units and other organizations will register their typewriter repair shops with the local militia body in the area in which they function.

Article 34 -- Within 30 days of the publication of the present decree, private persons who own typewriters are required to apply to the local militia body in whose area they reside for an authorization to have a typewriter.

The militia body will examine the applications stipulated in the previous paragraph within 90 days of the date of application and will authorize or deny ownership according to case.

Article 35 -- Socialist units and other organizations may keep duplicators or typewriters, and private persons may keep typewriters that represent a documentary, historical, or sentimental value, as the case may be, which they will register or request authorization for, in accordance with the present decree.

Article 36 -- Exempted from the provisions of the present decree are foreign organizations or private persons who enjoy immunity under international agreements to which the Socialist Republic of Romania is a party, or who attend official international events organized in Romania.

The persons listed in paragraph 1 may sell and donate duplicators, materials for the reproduction of printed matter, and typewriters in their possession to socialist units or private persons, as the case may be, in accordance with the present decree. Typewriters are to be sold through consignment stores.

Article 37 -- Exempted from the provisions of the present decree are the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior, which will issue their own internal regulations concerning possession and utilization of duplicators, materials for the reproduction of printed matter, and typewriters.

Article 38 -- The present decree will come into force 30 days after its publication in the BULETINUL OFFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the same date, Decree No 148/1964 concerning duplicators and materials for the reproduction of printed matter; the decision of the Council of Ministers No 199/1964 on the implementation of the Decree No 148/1964; and regulations concerning duplicators and materials for the reproduction of printed matter in the decision of the Council of Ministers No 2288/1969 concerning penalties for violations of regulations concerning duplicators, materials for the reproduction of printed matter, stamps and seals not bearing the insignia of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and any other regulations to the contrary, are repealed.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest
28 March 1983

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN, ISRAELI AMBASSADORS -- Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, separately received on Thursday the courtesy calls of Algerian Ambassador Anisse Salah Bey and Israeli Ambassador Tzvi Brosh. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 83 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC -- By presidential decree, Comrade Angelo Miculescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the PRC, thus replacing Comrade Florea Dumitrescu, who was recalled to headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 83 p 5 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO CANADA -- The governor general of Canada, Edward Schreyer, has received the credentials of the Romanian Ambassador, Emilian Rodean. On the occasion, messages were exchanged on behalf and for President Nicolae Ceausescu, and the desire was expressed to further expand bilateral relations. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Apr 83 p 6 AU]

NETHERLANDS PROTOCOL -- The joint Romanian-Netherlands group for scientific-technical cooperation in the areas of agriculture and food industry met in Bucharest on 18 and 19 April. On that occasion, Nicolae Mantz, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and Adrien Mansvelt, Netherlands ambassador to Bucharest, signed a bilateral cooperation program for 1983-1984, which envisages an intensification in scientific-technical cooperation and research in the areas of land amelioration and food processing technologies. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 83 p 5 AU]

GOODS EXCHANGE WITH CUBA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1983 -- A protocol was signed in Bucharest on April 23 between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on good exchanges in 1983. The document stipulates the further expansion of the commercial exchanges between the two countries Romania delivering to Cuba transport means, tractors, ships, chemical products, consumer goods and other commodities while Cuba will export to Romania, nickel, raw sugar, canned fruit and other products. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 23 Apr 83 AU]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1983 -- A protocol agreed upon at the end of the working meeting between Romanian Minister of Machine-building Industry Ioan Avram and his Bulgarian counterpart Toncho Chakurov, held in Giurgiu and Ruse on April 22 and 23, establishes new concrete modalities of further expanding and deepening the collaboration between the two ministers in transport means, complex equipment, farm machinery. Among other measures were also set of increasing and diversifying the production of the joint plants of Giurgiu and Ruse. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 23 Apr 83 AU]

POLISH AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL -- A protocol was signed in Bucharest on 21 April on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in 1983 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy of the Polish People's Republic. The document was signed by Mircea Coras, director at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; and Zbigniew Hryniewicz, director at the Interpegro foreign trade enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy of Poland. The signing was attended by Marin Constantin, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and by Polish Embassy members. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Apr 83 p 5 AU]

SUNDIC ON HONECKER TRIP, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD052115 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 May 83

[Milika Sundic commentary entitled "Honecker's Visit to Moscow and East-West Relations"]

[Text] Erich Honecker's visit to Moscow is connected not only with relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR, which are very good, but to the same or even greater extent with relations between the two German states and East-West relations. Before leaving for Moscow for talks with Yuriy Andropov, Erich Honecker canceled a planned visit to the FRG. It is true that the date of Honecker's visit to Bonn had not been set but it was thought that the visit would likely occur by the end of this year.

The consideration that prompted the chairman of the GDR Council of State to cancel his visit to Bonn is linked equally with relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. In other words, the reason is to be found not only in the statements by some West German politicians who have recently called in question the regularity of the eastern border, but in the new West German Government's support for Reagan's proposal to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, and primarily in the FRG.

New FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl recently visited Washington where he met with Reagan, and in early July, or to be more precise, on 4 July, will also visit Moscow. However, although the Soviet Union is keenly interested in the development of cooperation with the FRG, Kohl's visit to Moscow can change little in relations between the two countries. This follows from Yuriy Andropov's replies in his interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, and also from his latest warning to the West that the Soviet Union, with the other Warsaw Pact member countries, will respond in the same manner if the United States does not give up the idea of deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The current time, according to Andropov, is fraught with responsibility because if one touches the thread, as he put it, the whole ball begins to unravel. Let us recall that the Soviet Union has no SS-20 missiles outside its national borders, although it is true that in view of their range this is not necessary as far as Western Europe is concerned. However, bearing in mind this fact, which the Americans keep pointing out, Andropov is making an offer to the West according to which the Soviet Union will not leave in Europe one missile or one aircraft more than the number currently deployed by NATO.

There is less and less hope in Moscow that Western Europe will resist the U.S. missile pressure, therefore the warnings to the U.S. allies are increasingly open. These are not without effect, because there is hardly a country in Western Europe, including the FRG, that would not be pleased if the two superpowers were to reach an agreement.

It is true that Moscow does not believe such an agreement is likely, because it considers that the United States would do all it can to tie its European allies to a global policy toward the Soviet Union and this means in practice that, at least for the time being, there can be no talk about any change of climate in Soviet-U.S. relations. On the contrary, everything points to the conclusion that relations between the two superpowers, and along with them relations between the two military blocs, will continue to worsen.

FURTHER ON PLANINC VISITS TO BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

SFRY-Belgium Communique

LD262345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The joint Yugoslav-Belgian communique on the official talks which Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc held in Brussels was published here this evening.

The communique stresses that both sides expressed satisfaction with the normalization of bilateral relations, which experienced a difficult period 2 years ago following a series of attacks against Yugoslav persons and property in Belgium. Expressing deep regret over these events, Belgium has confirmed its resolve to prevent a recurrence of these events as well as the emergence of other forms of anti-Yugoslav terrorism and subversion. The communique stresses that the visit provided an incentive for the constant improvement of bilateral cooperation in all spheres of joint interest. The two sides stressed the need to increase and balance out trade, and they stressed the use of higher forms of economic cooperation on a lasting basis, above all, of joint investments and ventures in third markets. The two sides noted that the agreement on long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community provided fresh opportunities in this direction.

Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction with the understanding and financial support by Belgium for the Yugoslav economic stabilization program. In the talks fresh possibilities for the expansion of financial cooperation and its favorable effects on the development of all economic and bilateral relations were pointed out.

With regard to the international situation, the representatives of Belgium and Yugoslavia noted their great closeness of views on a series of questions. The two sides expressed concern about the state of international political and economic relations, which are now experiencing the most complex and dangerous crisis in the post-war period. A very critical attitude was adopted toward the frequent application of force, pressures, and interventions, which seriously endanger the peace, freedom, and independence of many countries. The two sides pointed out the worrying development of the nuclear arms buildup. They stressed the need to halt the arms race and to begin the process of true general and complete disarmament under efficient international control. All efforts and initiatives leading to this goal were endorsed and the expectation voiced that the present talks in Geneva and Vienna would be successful.

Belgium and Yugoslavia noted that the international crisis affects all countries, in particular the poorest ones. In this connection they stressed that additional efforts were necessary by all countries aimed at the recovery of the world economy and establishment of just and more stable international economic relations, and they expressed the hope that global negotiations on this development within the framework of the United Nations would begin soon.

The two countries desire that the sixth UNCTAD session in Belgrade take place in a constructive spirit and contribute to the resolution of urgent problems in the sphere of international relations. In connection with the CSCE process, the two sides stressed the significance they attach to its continuity and consolidation. In this sense they stressed their interest in the work of the Madrid meeting, in the hope that it would contribute to this goal with the adoption of an essential and balanced document. The draft document submitted by nonaligned and neutral countries could be considered a good basis for negotiations.

The Madrid final document will be able to determine in this way the various components of the final act, in particular, the humanitarian dimension.

The Yugoslav delegation informed Belgium of the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi and about their activities aimed at overcoming international tension. Belgium repeated the positive assessments of the policy of nonalignment and stressed that the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent international factor, plays a significant role in efforts aimed at stabilizing international relations and resolving crucial world problems.

Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens accepted the invitation to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia.

The release of the communique was preceded by a plenary session of the Yugoslav and Belgian delegations, led by Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and by Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc. The representatives of the two countries exchanged views on the international situation. After this, Leo Tindemans and Yugoslav Ambassador Esad Ceric exchanged ratification instruments of the Yugoslav-Belgian agreement on avoiding double taxation.

Planinc, Martens Toasts

LD270857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Brussels, 26 (TANJUG) -- Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is in Belgium for an official visit.

The dinner was also attended by Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives; Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, vice prime minister; Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign relations; and a large number of high-ranking personalities from Belgian political and cultural life. On the Yugoslav side the dinner was also attended by Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council; Tarik Ajanovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milica Ziberna, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Gavro Popovic, assistant federal secretary for finance; Esad Ceric, Yugoslav ambassador in Brussels, and others.

During the dinner Prime Minister Martens and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, exchanged toasts.

Greeting the visitor from Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Martens said that even the reference to the "traditional friendship between Belgium and Yugoslavia does not fully reflect the high degree of mutual understanding which was established many years ago." Recalling the two peoples' similar histories and their struggles against the same enemy in the last two wars, Martens said that Belgium is well aware of the courage Yugoslavia displayed during those hard years. Now our peoples know and respect each other, Martens want on, and as evidence of this cited thousands of Yugoslavs who are working temporarily in Belgium, about 100,000 Belgian tourists who visit Yugoslavia every year, cooperation in sports, and many years of scientific, technological and cultural cooperation and cooperation in the arts between the two countries.

Replying to the Belgian prime minister's toast, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed her satisfaction with the meetings and talks in Belgium, "which provided us with an opportunity for an open and comprehensive exchange of views on our bilateral relations and a series of international issues."

The people of Yugoslavia and Belgium are tied together by many years of friendship cemented during the years of the war, when they both made a contribution to the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Since then it has grown stronger along with the development of comprehensive cooperation and received its fullest confirmation during the meetings between President Tito and His Majesty King Baudouin, Milka Planinc said.

"Regrettably, the exemplary relations between us were seriously jeopardized 2 years ago by the anti-Yugoslav activity of various reactionary groups, who do not hesitate to make use of the most brutal forms of terrorism. This hurt us all the more as it was taking place on the soil of friendly Belgium, where many Yugoslav citizens, either visiting or temporarily employed there, feel as if they are in their own country," Milka Planinc went on. She expressed the conviction that this period belonged to the past. "We sincerely believe that the Belgian Government will persist on the road of elimination of all the sources of such hostile activity," added the president of the Federal Executive Council.

Speaking about Yugoslav-Belgian relations, Milka Planinc said that significant results have been achieved in this field, but that it is obvious that not all the possibilities have been exploited. "Here we primarily have in mind the level of our economic cooperation. Additional joint efforts are needed in the bilateral field and on the basis of the formulas defined in the agreement on long-term cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC in order to balance commodity trade and develop more modern forms of cooperation.

"We stress with particular satisfaction the breadth and richness of our mutual scientific, cultural, and educational cooperation."

Milka Planinc went on to express deep anxiety at the increasingly grave exacerbation of the situation in the world. "The repeated attempts to legitimize the use of force, pressures, and various forms of domination and intervention are threatening the free life and independence of many peoples and countries."

"The intensified rivalry between the great powers and the blocs aimed at promoting their presence and influence in individual areas, the revival of ominous-sounding theories about zones of vital interests, the acceleration of the race in the field of nuclear and other armaments, and the paralysis of numerous important international negotiating mechanisms, especially within the framework of the United Nations, have a negative effect on the general atmosphere and on trust in international relations and prevent the settling of acute world problems and crises," said Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

She went on to voice the conviction that the way out of the present difficulties is to be found in the democratization of international relations and in the acceptance by all countries, especially the great powers, of the responsibility for peace and the world situation.

"This particularly manifested itself at the recent Summit Conference on the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, at which these countries, which are an independent and nonbloc unit in international relations, seriously warned the world about the dangerous international situation and began a series of complete initiatives aimed at overcoming this situation by tackling the essence of the most important international political issues," Milka Planinc said.

The president of the Federal Executive Council singled out as the most urgent task the halting of the arms race and the starting of serious negotiations aimed at reducing the existing stockpiles of nuclear and other weapons and creating the conditions necessary for gradual general and total disarmament under effective international supervision.

"We think that in tackling every crisis hotbed one must proceed from the criteria, principles, and decisions of the United Nations. This particularly applies to the most dangerous and persistent hotbed, the Near East, where Israel's aggressive policy continues and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to existence, freedom, and self-determination are stubbornly ignored," Milka Planinc went on.

Dwelling on the economic crisis in the world, Milka Planinc stressed that the problems experienced by developing countries are not only their problems and that developing countries cannot deal in isolation with their own difficulties and the disruptions in the world economy. Efforts by and aid from the more highly developed parts of the world are indispensable if the position of the poor countries is to be improved.

"The forthcoming sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade represents one of the great opportunities for the adoption of at least some urgently-needed measures in this direction and for speeding up the beginning of the global negotiations on development within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of making indispensable structural changes in the world economic and financial system," the president of the Federal Executive Council said.

Speaking about the situation in Europe, Milka Planinc expressed her firm conviction that there is no valid alternative to detente and that it is in the interest of all the European countries that detente be maintained and that it gradually grow stronger and develop into a world process. "To this end it is necessary that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE conclude successfully as soon as possible by adopting the revised final document presented by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries and by adopting a decision on the holding of a European conference on measures to improve trust and on disarmement."

Our two countries are vitally interested in the speediest overcoming of the present world crisis and in the consolidation of peace, security, trust and cooperation in Europe and further afield. With their determination to overcome all the difficulties in their mutual relations and speed up the development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation, they are making a concrete contribution to the consolidation of the process of relaxation and the realization of the spirit and letter of Helsinki, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, concluded.

Planinc Luxembourg Toast

LD272352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Luxembourg, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner today gave a formal luncheon in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is on an official visit to that country.

Along with Pierre Werner the luncheon was also attended on the Luxembourg side by Colette Flesch, vice president; Minister of Finance, Labor, and Social Security Jacques Santer; Camille Ney, minister of agriculture and viticulture; and other high-ranking Luxembourg political and public workers.

At the luncheon on the Yugoslav side were, in addition to Planinc; Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council; Tarik Ajanovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Gavro Popovic, deputy federal secretary for finance; Milica Ziberna, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; the Yugoslav ambassador to Luxembourg, and others. Toasts were exchanged during the luncheon.

Having stressed that our nations feel great sympathy with Luxembourg and value the friendship that traditionally links us, Milka Planinc said that the basis of our mutual relations lies in the "firm devotion of our countries to the irreplaceable values of national independence and sovereignty. We are also drawn close together by similar fates in World War II and by the joint desire to make our full contribution to the preservation of peace and the strengthening of cooperation and security on the European Continent and in the world."

"Remembering the meetings between President Tito and Grande Duke Jean in 1970 in Luxembourg and 1971 in Yugoslavia, we want to deepen the spirit of those visits, our bilateral cooperation through improved acquaintance and ever-expanding contacts."

"We have in mind here," Milka Planinc said, "the development of stable and successful political cooperation with dialogue, the expansion and diversification of mutual economic and financial cooperation, and the increased exchange of cultural riches and intellectual achievements. Yugoslavs working temporarily in Luxembourg can certainly make a contribution here, as can Luxembourg tourists who visit Yugoslavia."

Conveying the Yugoslav public's friendly feelings for the support given to us by Luxembourg during the negotiations and procedure for concluding the agreement on cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC, Planinc expressed the expectation that specific form would be given to the proposals and ideas in the agreement in the same atmosphere.

Concerning the world situation, Milka Planinc stressed that every day peace, security, and development are threatened and that "freedom and independence, and the right to self-determination and an independent internal development are contested or openly trodden underfoot. The fundamental principles of the UN Charter and the norms of international behavior are crudely violated."

"It is our deepest conviction that the bloc policy and the heightened rivalry between the great powers for influence in the world, the inroads into the independence of other countries and encroachment on their territory, the unbridled arms race, the serious situation in the world economy and the unequal position of the developing countries all constitute the most important causes of this state of affairs."

"According to the general assessment," Milka Planinc stated, "this year will be full of trials and tests for the international community. In all fields of international life there is an accumulation of questions without answers, problems without solutions. The crisis of international relations is becoming general and multidimensional. However, the year 1983 is also a year of opportunities and of hope that the awareness of growing interdependence and of the indivisibility of peace, security, and development on our planet will triumph.

"The recent nonaligned summit meeting in New Delhi eloquently showed that the vast majority of countries do not want to live in an insecure and unjust world and that they have resolutely decided to unite their resources and efforts with the efforts of

other international organizations and countries with the aim of surmounting the present crisis situation in the world and gradually building more equitable and stable international political and economic relations. As an independent and non-bloc factor in international relations, the policy of nonalignment is increasingly becoming an irreplaceablebasis on which many countries rely to ensure their independence and more rapid development, and is playing an active and constructive role in solving world problems."

Milka Planinc went on to speak about the importance of the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD session in Belgrade, stressing that it will provide a "unique opportunity for a change in the way North-South problems are treated and resolved, in other words, an opportunity to switch from words to deeds and for developed countries to help themselves, too, by helping developing countries. At the recent meeting of the Group of 77 ministers in Buenos Aires, developing countries displayed political realism and the desire for cooperation with the developed world in looking for optimum solutions to the crisis of the international economic and monetary system and for the recovery of the world economy."

Stressing that Europe "has changed from a relatively stable and prosperous area into one of the sources of international crisis-induced tension" and that sparks of mistrust are flying and threats are being exchanged between its opposing parts, especially between the great powers, Milka Planinc said that the soil of Europe, so often plowed up by past conflicts and wars, is in danger of becoming an "uncontrolled military camp and a depot for the most modern nuclear and other arms of our time."

"For this reason," Milka Planinc said, "it is of vital importance that the Madrid meeting conclude as soon as possible on the basis of the revised text of the final document presented by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, in order to make possible the continuation and renewal of detente as a broader process and pave the way for holding within a foreseeable period of time the European conference on trust-building measures and disarmament. This would not only be in keeping with the vital interests of all European countries, but also represents their responsiblity to other countries and their contribution to the consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation in the world."

"Our two countries are showing by means of the example provided by their own successful cooperation that it is possible, desirable, and beneficial for countries with different international positions and systems to achieve a high degree of mutual trust and develop relations free from serious problems. I am convinced that I fully express your view as well if I say that this is also important in a broader European way," Milka Planinc said in conclusion.

Addressing Milka Planinc, Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner first stressed that he wished to thank her personally because he views her visit as continuing President Tito's policy who paid equal attention to the development of cooperation and friendship with small nations. Our friendship, Werner went on, in fact rests on an alliance formed in World War II and which is reinvigorated by both sides' adherence to freedom and to relations based on equality.

REPORT ON SFRY-HUNGARY TU TALKS COMMUNIQUE

LD260912 Budapest MTI in English 2755 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the CCTU, [Central Council of Trade Unions] and Bogoljub Dedeljkovic, chairman of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, met for talks at Backi Monostor in Croatia, near the Hungarian border. Sandor Gaspar arrived there Sunday at the head of a trade union delegation, on the invitation of the Yugoslav TV federation. The trade union leaders exchanged views on the trade unions' tasks in the present stage of social-economic development in their countries. They appreciated the cooperation of Hungarian and Yugoslav unions.

The parties also discussed timely questions of the international, and particularly the European trade union movement, and emphasized the importance of expanding cooperation between developing advanced countries. The communique of the meeting states that the talks of Sandor Gaspar and Bogoljub Dedeljkovic are considered as a continuation of the traditional exchange between the trade unions of the two friendly neighbouring socialist countries. Monday, Sandor Gaspar travelled on to Ljubljana to have talks with leaders of the Slovenian trade unions.

LEADERS MARK TITO DEATH ANNIVERSARY AT GRAVE

AU041557 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 4 May -- jointly with Belgrade Radio's Second Program, Belgrade 202, the Serbian united radio stations, Radio Zagreb, Radio Sarajevo First Program, Sarajevo Second Program, and the communal radio stations of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Radio Titograd, Radio Novi Sad and the united radio stations of Vojvodina -- begins a relay from the Tito Memorial Center in Belgrade where delegations of representatives of the highest organs and organizations of the SFRY and of the Yugoslav People's Army will lay flowers to Tito's tomb on the third anniversary of President Tito's death.

The reporter describes the scene at the House of Flowers and lists some of the entries in the Tito memorial book. An honor guard is in formation, the reporter says.

At 1305 GMT, the exact time of Tito's death, the sound of sirens is heard, which last some time. The reporter says that a 1-minute silent tribute is being observed. A band is heard playing a funeral march and the reporter says that a delegation of the highest state organs and the sociopolitical organizations is approaching Comrade Tito's tomb. The following are in the delegation: Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation; Vlado Scekic, president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia; and Dragan Ilic, president of the Federal Conference Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation. The reporter says that Petar Stambolic lays flowers on Tito's tomb. He is flanked by Nikola Stojanovic on his left and Raif Dizdarevic on his right. Throughout the ceremony a band is heard playing a funeral march. The reporter says that members of the delegation stand at attention.

The reporter says that a guard officer hands flowers to a delegation of the Armed Forces of the SFRY. The delegation consists of Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Colonel General Dane Cuic, president of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The reporter says that Adm Mamula lays flowers on behalf of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia. The members of the delegation then stand at attention and salute, the reporter notes. The band continues playing the funeral march. The reporter says that the delegations are on the lefthand side, turned toward Comrade Tito's tomb.

At 1311 GMT the band begins to play the national anthem and when the national anthem is over, the reporter observes that members of the delegations of the SFRY and the Armed Forces are slowly walking along the path around Tito's tomb.

The reporter says that the following words will be entered in the Tito memorial book: "It is the firm determination of our peoples and nationalities, the workers class, and working people -- on an equal footing and with brotherhood, conscious of their responsibility to the present and future generations, and led by the LCY -- to overcome the difficulties of economic and social development and to continue along Tito's road of the struggle to implement the great ideals of our revolution by building and strengthening a free, independent, socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia."

The relay from the Tito Memorial Center ends at 1313 GMT. The joint program with other Yugoslav radio stations continues with a report on the youth relay race which today, on the anniversary of Tito's death, is pausing in Novi Sad, and with a report on the marking of the anniversary of Tito's death in a Zagreb Army barrack, a report from the Obod factory of Cetinje, which Tito visited twice during his lifetime, and with recordings of children of a Sarajevo primary school reciting poems about Tito.

The joint program with other Yugoslav radio stations of the Serbo-Croatian language area ends at 1322 GMT, and Belgrade radio continues with its normal newscast lasting until 1340 GMT.

MARKOVIC TELEVISION INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY CITED

LD052310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG) -- In the first three months of this year adverse trends in the Yugoslav economy have been halted, assessed Dragoslav Markovic, Central Committee Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in an interview to Yugoslav television tonight (Thursday).

As an example, Markovic cited the rise in imports, particularly to the convertible currency area and results achieved in agricultural production.

The high-ranking Yugoslav party official recalled that the economic growth rate of 6 per cent had been achieved, through foreign loans, among other factors.

He stated that Yugoslavia could not have emerged from its previous state of poverty if it had not incurred debts.

Markovic said that Yugoslavia will continue to incur debts, but from now on with the difference that those who take on such obligations, must also repay them and not burden the entire society with these debts.

He drew attention to the fact that Yugoslavia's economic difficulties were in great part the result of increased interest rates, for which, from 1979 to 1982, 800 million dollars had to be set aside.

At the same time, he added, over 3 billion dollars had been spent to meet the new oil prices.

Markovic announced that the decrease in all forms of spending, particularly in investments, was a significant measure in the stabilization of Yugoslavia's economic trends.

To a question regarding Yugoslavia's high unemployment rate, Markovic stressed that this was certainly the most difficult economic and social problem.

Markovic pointed to the possibility of a restructure of the Yugoslav economy by the introduction of multiple shifts in fields of priority and the substantial development of agriculture and small-scale economies. He assessed that this would create jobs for several hundreds of thousands.

Markovic also emphasized the need for broader and stronger action by the League of Communists and also for a change to the delegate system, in particular to those elements in it which are a negation of its practice.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION

LD051418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy examined information at today's session on certain elements of the security situation in the country. It was noted that the hostile activity of groups and individuals in the country and abroad has been stepped up in recent months. The economic situation in our country is most often used for hostile declarations. Also increasing is the number of declarations with nationalistic and chauvinist content.

The delegates of the Committee for Internal Policy also noted that heightened activity on the part of religious communities and organizations among young people has been observed. Various church organizations are appearing among young people and are offering them employment, additional education, and organized entertainment. The enemy in the country, it was said, is using various mass gatherings of citizens such as sports meetings, cultural performances, and other meetings for nationalistic attacks. In this sphere, it was said at the committee's session, there is a need for organized activity by all sections of social self-protection. In informing the public about the security conditions in the country, to date, the mass media has primarily been used while live reports by delegates in the assemblies, sociopolitical organizations and communities, work organizations, and local communities, have been lacking, the committee session noted.

Insufficient attention is also being paid to protect social property. Many fires which greatly damaged the Yugoslav economy last year were largely the result of negligence. Although much has been said about firefighting, the delegates felt that too few practical steps have been taken in the environments where natural fires have also caused great material damage.

The matter of firefighting, despite its responsible nature, is still viewed in work organizations as a secondary activity which is entrusted, on the whole, to workers with reduced work capability. The committee concluded that the security situation in the country should be dealt with at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber during the examination of the report on the work of the internal affairs organs and services.

ADMIRAL MAMULA REVIEWS DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

AU231730 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2283 14 Apr 83 pp 1-3

[Speech by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, on the topic "Some Current Problems of Development of the All-People's Defense," at the 12th session of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 8 April]

[Text] A further exacerbation of the political and economic relations in the world is the main characteristic of the present international situation. The intensified arms race between the big powers and blocs is an essential element of the current crisis. Economic pressures and blockades appear as an important strategic factor. The goals being set are those of changing global relations in both the sphere of weapons and the spheres of world influence, and the negotiations being promoted are those from the position of the stronger. Efforts are being made to legitimatize new dangerous doctrines of the possibility for waging and winning a limited nuclear war. The military-political doctrines of the two superpowers and blocs, which are now in effect, oppose each other more than ever before. On the other hand, enormous human and material potentials engaged in producing weapons have greatly strengthened the role of the military factor in the socioeconomic life of many countries.

Little Hope for an Early Improvement of International Military-Political Situation

There are no prospects for an improvement in the international military-political situation in the near future. Moreover, all appraisals and analyses of international trends indicate that further deteriorations in economic and military-political relations are possible and that these deteriorations will manifest themselves in the activation of existing and opening of new crisis hotbeds in the individual regions of the world which will involve unforeseeable military-political consequences.

I will mention only a few facts which illustrate the existing situation and trends.

In the last 5 years, the military budgets in the world have doubled. They have been constantly increasing by some $50 billion annually and have already exceeded a total of $650 billion. Strategic nuclear missile weapons, intermediate-range missiles, neutron weapons, high energy lasers, chemical means of combat and qualitatively new conventional weapons such as aerosol [aerosolna] and cassette [kasetna] ammunition -- which has an effect approaching that of tactical nuclear weapons -- continue to be perfected and introduced. It must be remembered that the destructive power of conventional weapons has increased by up to 12 times as compared with the weapons used in World War II. In addition to all this, various programs aimed at intensifying the arms race in the outer space have recently been elaborated upon.

Increasingly frequent threats to the security of the nonaligned and other developing countries have imposed an inevitable burden of arms on these countries, too, and in the last 5 years alone their military spending has increased by about 75 percent.

Despite the growing antinuclear and antiwar feelings among the peoples throughout the world, something that found a particularly pronounced expression at the recent Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries, the negotiations on disarmament and reduction of armed forces have yielded no results nor do they provide any ground for optimism.

The failures of the attempts to find a solution for the issue of intermediate-range missiles in Europe are the cause for special concern because it is in connection with this issue that the relations between the big powers and thereby the entire international security may further deteriorate. The public statements by the leading men of the big powers and bloc countries offer no prospects for limiting the rivalries. A further exacerbation and expansion of the race in various spheres must be expected. And in this connection, Europe continues to be at the center of the race and of the concentration of the armed forces. Large quantities of the most modern conventional means of war machinery are being introduced in the armed forces in addition to the pronounced increase of nuclear forces as a result of the introduction of intermediate-range missiles. This accelerated modernization has gripped all groups of armed forces in Europe, something that, in addition to reducing all of European security, also directly affects us. The forces in the European south are being constantly qualitatively strengthened, a strengthening that is especially pronounced for all types of combat aircraft; helicopters; missiles; tanks; armored transport vehicles; artillery weapons having increasingly greater ranges; precision and destructive power; electronic reconnaissance; obstruction equipment; and so forth.

It is expected that new missiles, especially intermediate-range missiles, will be introduced in our neighborhood area, a fact that involves the risk of a further deterioration of security in this area. Considered as a whole, the present cycle of the arms race promotes the introduction of new systems of weapons and military equipment in the armed forces around us, ensures their increased combat capabilities, mobility, striking power, range of possible operational actions, and combat readiness, and thereby creates greater opportunities for surprise.

As a south European country, we are concerned about the rapid concentration of armed forces and weapons in the Near and Middle East and the Mediterranean.

Because of the strategic importance of that area, the sides confronting each other show a readiness to become resolutely engaged in it. There is an aspiration to expand military alliances, new military bases and support points are being created, the forces for intervention in the area are being formed, and the groups of armed forces oriented toward that area are being strengthened.

The Balkan area, too, has started to attract increasingly greater attention in the context of developments in the situation concerning the Middle East and the Mediterranean. In addition to the fact that it represents a unified geostrategic whole with those regions and that all changes in those regions are also reflected in it, the Balkan area also attracts attention because of the different political and international positions of its countries. The aforementioned strengthening of armed forces, the possible deployment of new missiles, and the increasingly intensive military exercise activities are connected with this.

Further Development of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection System Is the Condition for Overcoming Even the Most Difficult Consequences

Military strategies and doctrines, too, are being adapted to the increased total potential of the armed forces and the characteristics of contemporary combat means. These strategies and doctrines increasingly emphasize offensive actions and the transfer of actions to the opponent's territory at the very beginning of a war. The importance of mobility and high speed of operations, of uninterrupted day and night actions, especially of mass fire support and strikes deep into the opponent's territory, is emphasized. Extraordinary significance is attached to surprise at all levels, and it is believed that surprise can essentially influence the further course of a war (and in some instances, even its outcome).

Consequences of the initial strike are of enormous importance, especially if such a strike comes suddenly, and therefore in our defense plans we are devoting the greatest attention to the preparations aimed at reducing the damaging and destructive effect of such a strike to its lowest possible level.

By organizing the entire defense system and especially by building up the appropriate defense in the Yugoslav People's Army -- that is, the air and antiaircraft defense, the defense against airborne attacks and antiarmor struggle -- it is possible in our conditions to avoid the worst consequences and ensure the mobilization of forces and the successful conduct of an all-people's defense war in the entire territory and over a long period to the final defeat of the aggressor.

It will be necessary to devote considerably greater attention to the doctrine of special warfare which is assuming an increasingly great current importance for us as well as for many other countries confronting difficulties in their internal development in the new existing situation. The accepted doctrine of avoiding a general conflict, especially a nuclear one, involves a tendency toward achieving the goals of aggression by destabilizing the country involved through psychological, economic, political, and other measures, because the initiation of a conflict by using military force is replete with dangers of an escalation, especially in Europe where it would be difficult to keep under control an open military conflict in any of its parts and where therefore the consequences would be unforeseeable and disastrous. Because of this, elaborate methods have been worked out for preparing and conducting the special warfare involving a widely spread network of staffs and scientific and analytical institutions which study the weak points of countries and their societies and prepare the long-term and current plans for political, economic, scientific-technological, psychological-propaganda, diversionist and other activities in which the regular as well as specialized institutions are engaged. The actions of these institutions are very precisely coordinated with the encouragement of the internal undermining or openly hostile activities in the countries concerned. A foreign aggression -- in the event that the international political and military-strategic conditions for it existed -- would certainly be most closely connected with the results of any internal undermining, destabilizing, destructive activities. Assessing possible dangers and preparing the society for defense, we must always bear in mind the fact that the state of internal security will be the first condition for its successful struggle and resistance. For this reason the social self-protection, conceived and organized in its broadest proportions in all structures of the society, especially in its base, must be approached as the other side of the unified task of the country's security and defense.

Albania's policy represents a negative element of security in the Balkans and thereby of the security of our country. The internal crisis in that country, its international isolation, and the impudent territorial claims to parts of Yugoslavia open up the scope for outside interference. With its attitudes and actions Albania has objectively caused a crisis which, under the conditions of a general deterioration of the situation or of a deterioration of the situation in the region, can be exploited. In this connection we must also be concerned over the alliances between the extremist Albanian emigre circles and other extremist emigre circles which are making claims to other parts of the SFRY. In view of the fact that open claims to our territory have been expressed, we must be vigilant to ensure that no possible development of events will surprise us.

As a result of our comprehensive engagement in developing good-neighborly relations on the basis of respect for the principles of equality, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, we have achieved significant results in our relations with nearly all our neighboring countries. Also along this line, we advocate the transformation of the Balkans into a nonnuclear zone and a zone of good-neighborly relations.

Our country's firm international position is also of great importance for our security. Yugoslavia's role in the world has been maintained and continues to be significant, something confirmed during the preparations for and progress of the Seventh Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. It has been demonstrated that the SFRY's international position built under Comrade Tito's leadership is a lasting achievement and that, with our active participation in and principled attitude to solving the current international problems under the real conditions of the world which surrounds us, we can maintain it and use it to further strengthen our international position and security.

Appraising our entire military-political and strategic position and taking into considerations all dangers which we must not disregard, we can conclude that our international position continues to be strong and that it significantly contributes to the defense of our socialist self-managing and nonaligned country.

Emphasis on Strengthening Defense at the Base

The implementation of our [defense] concept and the development of the armed forces are successfully progressing even under the conditions of unfavorable international relations and our internal difficulties, especially the difficult economic situation. The existing conditions have demanded and will continue to demand that all subjective factors of all-people's defense and social self-protection become engaged to the maximum possible extend and make great efforts to ensure that there will be no lagging in fulfilling the tasks of further developing the country's defense.

The process of socialization of defense and security affairs has continued, something that has contributed to increasing the forces of the defense and protection system and to a greater preparedness and organization of all of its parts for defense against armed aggression and other threats to the country's security. We are taking the necessary measures to study everything within our reach about the wars that have been waged in recent years or are still being waged and to incorporate in all components of our defense system all those experiences which are of interest for our defense doctrine and system.

Our past experience has confirmed that there is no need, as regards the fundamental ideas and orientations of the all-people's defense concept, for any essential changes. However, in the coming period we will have to make new efforts to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection in society's base, especially in work organizations and local communities.

A new doctrinal document on the strategy of armed struggle has been worked out and adopted. Numerous structures in the Federation as well as in the republics and provinces were consulted about the orientations and views incorporated in it. The document wholly reflects and further elaborates Tito's essential orientations in this sphere and proceeds from the experiences of our national liberation war and the contemporary conditions under which we would wage an all-people's defense war if it were imposed on us.

Within the long-term project of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the SFRY, a research project is in progress about the problem of preparedness of the sociopolitical system and the economic and social activities for functioning in extraordinary situations and in war. A document will be prepared on the basis of this research which will represent the complete doctrine of defense and protection on the broadest social scale.

In our elaboration of the all-people's defense concept and doctrine, we are entering the stage at which new important steps must be made in building up our defense system.

In this connection it is especially important to find the proper solutions for preparing the sociopolitical communities for the numerous defense and protection functions which they must perform in the territories of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, regions, and communes in very widely varied and complex structures involving widely varied economic and other activities, material and cadre conditions, and geographic and demographic circumstances. We now have a situation in which the level of completed preparations for and fulfilled tasks of defense varies between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and regions and communes (this is concretely evident from the report of the General Inspectorate of National Defense which has been submitted to this committee), something that primarily reflects the degree of organization and preparedness of the leading structures for the complex all-people's defense tasks.

Despite the results being achieved, important open problems continue to exist in our plans for defending the cities and for actions in any temporarily occupied territory. In the coming period, it will be necessary to take specific measures to solve these problems. We have the pertinent doctrinal views that have been elaborated in the last few years but we lack the necessary realistic appraisal of conditions and of acceptance of the solutions which would be optimal in given circumstance to apply these views to every area, city, or populated place.

One of the extraordinarily important tasks is that of building up our mobilization system and of an even greater socialization of mobilization tasks. It is quite certain that any mobilization will be carried out under very difficult conditions. This fact must be even more realistically expressed in our plans, and we must even more effectively organize our preparations for it by constantly conducting the necessary exercises and testing the realism of adopted solutions. An effective mobilization is a prerequisite for us to be prepared in an organized way for a possible war and to ensure a long duration of defense and resistance.

Work is now in progress to elaborate on the Foundations of Unified Mobilization System which will regulate in a unified way the mobilization tasks and increase the responsibility of the sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations and other organs for carrying out these tasks. The problem of undeployed military conscripts whose number is reduced to the limits representing the necessary reserve for replacing the losses in war has been solved more effectively. Until they are drafted into the armed forces, these conscripts must be deployed in the economic and other structures of the all-people's defense system. The sociopolitical communities are responsible for this deployment.

As is known, armed struggle is the basic form of resisting aggression, and for this reason the emphasis of preparations for an all-people's defense war must be on building up the armed forces and on preparing them for their war tasks. We are building up and training the Yugoslav People's Army in a way that will ensure that it will be the main factor in preventing any surprises. The standing forces of the Yugoslav People's Army as well as the territorial defense units assigned to preventing the quick initial actions of an aggressor and to destroying the aggressor's airborne forces have priority in getting technically modern equipment in building up their organizational and formation structures, in quicker training and in raising their total combat readiness to the level at which they will be able to successfully ensure the mobilization and operational deployment of the armed forces and the transition of all social structures to work under war conditions.

The specific characteristics of our concept and doctrine of waging an all-people's defense war do not make it necessary for us to arm ourselves with the top-level technological combat means, but they do require that we do not lag behind, essentially, in the most important combat means. Certain "heavy" combat technical equipment is necessary in a war we would wage if aggression occurred. This "heavy" equipment would primarily play a role in the initial stage, but it would also be important later, as our national liberation war and the latest liberation and defense wars have demonstrated. The aggressor could not be defeated and the country liberated only with light arms and mass manpower even with a readiness for the highest human sacrifices; the views that this could be done date from an earlier period of building up the all-people's defense concept and doctrine and can still be heard now and then.

Considering the character of the forces that could be expected to appear in our area in the event of aggression as well as the doctrine of their use, we emphasize, in all three arms of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense system, increasing firepower in quantity, precision and range of the combat weapons systems, increasing maneuvering possibilities, and resistance to electronic action, and on perfecting the command system in organizational-functional and material-technical respects.

The territorial defense has assumed mass proportions and has achieved a relatively high level of organization. The territorial defense units are being primarily equipped with light infantry weapons, the means for light fire support and especially with that for mass antiarmor struggle and antiaircraft defense, in accordance with the material possibilities of the sociopolitical communities concerned. In further building up the territorial defense system we must continue our work in training area structure units in the social base for performing their tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection. We believe that it is not a vital question of our defense whether all territorial defense area structures are already armed. It is much more important to ensure that they are organized, that they are being trained and prepared, and that they represent the framework on which it will be possible to mobilize the broadest masses of able citizens of both sexes when the defense conditions demand it. The measures now in progress are designed to organizationally strengthen, equip and train the maneuvering structures of territorial defense for fulfilling their tasks independently and in joint actions with the Yugoslav People's Army. The suitability of further increasing the size of these territorial defense structures is now under consideration.

The leadership of all-people's defense and the leadership and command of the armed forces represent one of the most complex problems of our defense system. This problem stems from the social and military nature of our all-people's defense and social self-protection concept and from the nature of military activity in general.

The structures which must be linked within the unified plans of employment and action according to their purposes and areas in the entire depth of the battleground are very numerous and varied. This is not an easy task in itself, but would be even more complex under the actual conditions we would confront in a war. In this sphere, in all structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection, we will have to perfect the solutions for leading and commanding the tactical-operational units and strategic groups and for coordinating and unifying their actions with the actions of all other combat and resistance structures in battlegrounds, directions and zones. Considered as a whole, we are building up the leadership of all-people's defense and the leadership and command of the armed forces in such a way as to ensure that they will be flexible and adaptable to quick changes in the strategic and operational situations in order to safeguard the continuity and security of command at all stages and throughout a war and, at the same time, to make them responsive to the characteristics of leadership and command in the struggle

against a possible aggressor whose command system is characterized by unified plans, the group formation of forces, a strongly expressed direction and concentration of manpower and technical equipment, quick transfers of actions along the front and in-depth and a high degree of centralization of the functions of leadership and command. We are working on perfecting the organizational and formation structures in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, with the aims of improving functional capability, strengthening team work, grouping related tasks, reducing administration, advancing leadership by using the information provided by the automated system which is now being introduced, and reducing the existing considerable numerical strength of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. We have already decentralized a part of the tasks and transferred them to lower levels of leadership and command of the armed forces. The transfer of some other tasks is now being studied. We are convinced that this process will be continued the more our entire defense system is more effectively organized and the more it is regulated by norms and stabilized and the more widely the leading cadres are prepared for the complex tasks of all-people's defense on land and the tasks of the doctrine of waging war and using all structures of the armed forces, ranging from the highly organized ones equipped with modern arms to the largest mass structures.

Although the basic defense systems for antiarmor combat and antiaircraft defense have been considerably strengthened in the past, they continue to represent the main directions of our development. They must ensure that our defense will be tenacious and will have a mass character especially in the directions and the regions of the most probable operations of the aggressor's forces. We are striving to solve, primarily through our own development, the problems of a lag in our air force and antiaircraft defense. We are making great efforts and are fully supporting the plans for freeing ourselves from dependence on foreign technical and technological solutions and consider this the condition for ensuring the real material basis of the all-people's defense concept by relying on our own forces. In this connection a special report is being prepared which should more precisely locate the problems and contribute to finding the most favorable solutions.

We are at a new stage in initiating the production of complex combat weapons, including optical-electronic, laser and thermovision [termovizijski] elements, automatic equipment and other modern equipment for firing, for reconnaissance and observation and for commanding and leading combat activity. We are gradually overcoming the problems which we have encountered. There are quite a few difficulties in this connection because a qualitative leap is involved which even much more highly developed countries have found difficult to make in modern technology.

Preparations are in progress for mastering the production and beginning mass production of several complex technical means of combat, the means of the new technological generation. The serial production of these means will begin during the current medium-term plan period but will be mainly carried out in the next medium-term plan period and will continue during the subsequent periods until 1995 and beyond. The serial production of weapons and equipment of the current program will also continue until we provide complete supplies for our armed forces as well as the necessary quantities of these weapons and equipment for export. In the coming period, modern technology will require even larger investments.

Preparation of Social Structures Is an Essential Task

The mobility and the maneuvering capability of the armed forces have been improved as a result of the introduction of modern transport and draft vehicles, transport helicopters, landing and attack boats and other means. The use, also, of freight transport for the maneuvering of territorial defense and other light units, in addition to various small motor vehicles, is being planned.

Although we are only beginning to tackle this task, it is necessary to persist in it as an important replacement for the large motor transport for which it will be difficult to ensure fuel supplies in a war. For this reason, the importance of the development of horse breeding for the needs of all-people's defense is especially emphasized. In this connection the Federal Executive Council recently adopted a proposed accord with the republics and provinces for the period 1983-85.

The preparation of all economic and other potentials for use in war is of special importance. It will be necessary to adopt a firmer attitude toward the necessary standardization and unification of resources, supply of spare parts and repairs. This demand must apply in equal measure to road vehicles, ships, aircraft, communications, engineering equipment and agricultural, draft and other machines. The civil defense requirements must be more strictly applied to the construction of buildings, city transport lines and communal projects. This must be ensured by implementing the legal provisions of the Law on National Defense and other normative acts.

Although the material rear base of the armed forces has been expanded with the reliance on the sociopolitical communities and work organizations, the deployment of reserve forces, the preparations for war production operations and the broad programs of ground preparations by the joint forces of the Yugoslav People's Army, the sociopolitical communities and work organizations, many problems remain in this sphere of defense preparations. In some parts of the country, the technical infrastructure continues to be developed without sufficient consideration for defense requirements. This omission can be compensated for only to some extent through mobilization of existing capacities.

The small-scale economic operations, agriculture and revitalization of highland and mountain areas are very important for preparing for and waging a protracted defensive war. The measures taken during past years have produced only initial results. It is therefore very necessary to persist in implementing the policy that has been determined and the views that have been adopted to ensure that, in these areas of development, the broadest interests of society will be safeguarded and the narrowmindedness of smaller social communities and their lack of understanding overcome. The interests of defense have been stated many times and the direct investments of the Yugoslav People's Army and all other types of participation in this connection should contribute to a broader rallying around the adopted programs.

It is evidently necessary to reexamine all determined quantities of material reserves for war in the sociopolitical communities at all levels, to bring them into accord with the real needs and possibilities and to subsequently ensure that they will be mandatorily maintained in order to prevent any reliance on something that has not been provided. In the near future, the Federal Executive Council will adopt the appropriate conclusions and take the necessary measures for this purpose.

Significant results have been achieved in preparing and training the armed forces and all social structures for all-people's defense and social self-protection. However, despite significant successes and many explicit good examples of individual work organizations, local communities and groups of citizens and individuals, we are still lagging behind in the domain of social self-protection. I have already said that in our overall appraisal of social self-protection we are proceeding from all types of threats which undermine the security of the country and its citizens, material goods and social property. It is therefore estimated that the social self-protection has not reached the level required by the contemporary period and conditions in which we live. Defense and protection continue to be more the concern and obligation of the professional social organs than the concern and obligation of the broadest self-managing base. For this reason it is necessary to provide new encouragements and ensure greater involvement of the League of Communists and other subjective political factors in training the basic self-managing factors for these functions.

The preparation and training of all social structures for all-people's defense and social self-protection represent one of the vital and most complex problems of realizing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Therefore, we must accept the training and preparation of these structures for all-people's defense as a strategic task of defense preparations.

To further build up and advance the training of all structures for all-people's defense it is necessary, among other things, to renew and determine the common goals and tasks of training, the unified foundations of plans and programs and all other question important in training.

Without able professional cadres, it is difficult to ensure any further progress in the quality and functional value of training for all-people's defense. It is therefore necessary to determine the appropriate system and method of training and preparing the basic leading cadres in the sociopolitical communities for defense affairs and tasks. This question, too, must be jointly solved by an accord on the unified foundations of training and preparation for all-people's defense between the organs of the Federation, the socialist republics, the socialist autonomous provinces and all other sociopolitical communities.

The organization of reserve military officers must participate more extensively in and assume greater responsibility for training and preparing society, including the area territorial defense structures.

The quality and functional value of training for all-people's defense depend to a considerable extent on the development of training centers. In this connection we must examine all possibilities and take the necessary measures to organize these institutions as soon as possible wherever we have not succeeded in setting them up so far, and use them to serve training. And it is necessary to aim as much as possible at efficiently organizing the training centers jointly with the Yugoslav People's Army, the territorial defense system, the educational institutions of the secretariats for internal affairs and the like.

Scientific research work is currently undergoing a buildup process which should create the necessary conditions for more completely utilizing the material-technical, information and cadre potentials. We also expect that greater possibilities will be opened for utilizing the scientific research potential outside the armed forces as well as for greater motivation for and interest in innovations and inventions within the armed forces. We have already adopted some decisions -- for instance, we will more directly link the military technical institutes with the manufacture of weapons and military equipment.

The documents on the strategy of the country's technological development which will be considered by the Federal Executive Council in the near future and subsequently by the SFRY Presidency note the high degree of technical-technological dependence of our economy, especially our industry, on foreign solutions. Although the degree of this dependence, considered as a whole, is lower in the development and manufacture of weapons and military equipment; something that has been achieved through a long-term policy of reliance on our own forces, the dependence continues to be considerable in some individual areas as a result of our economy's overall dependence on imports. This fact also diminishes real independence in the manufacture of certain types of weapons and military equipment, particularly in crisis situations and in war, especially evident in relations to raw materials and producer goods. For this reason we expect that, within the framework of implementing the long-term economic stabilization program and buildup of the unified strategy of the country's technological development, we will orient ourselves on a much wider scale and in a more organized manner to utilize our own scientific and development potentials and rely to a greater extent on our country's own natural, material and human resources, which is also a prerequisite for strengthening the country's defense capability.

Despite the very complex international military-political and economic conditions, the military-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with other countries is successfully developing and has reached a significant level. The military-economic cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries is particularly intensive, and is becoming more diverse. It includes the exports of arms and military equipment and services, the transfer of technology, the exports of complete engineering components in the sphere of investments, technical assistance, the training of cadres and the like. The variety and volume of commodity exports and investments are also significant. Whereas the growth rate of imports averaged 3.7 percent, exports increased annually by 33.5 percent. At present the value of exports is more than twice as high as that of imports. Many organizations of associated labor and a considerable part of their production capacities are engaged in exports within the sphere of military-economic cooperation.

We regard the programs of exports of arms and military equipment as being directly connected with our entire development and with ensuring the necessary development and production capacities. At present these capacities cannot satisfy all the needs for equipping the armed forces and the increasingly higher demands for exports. Appropriate decisions have been made to expand these capacities, and we are reviewing with the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces all other capacities within the associated labor with a view toward including them in our production programs or in the investment projects we are carrying out for the needs of the armed forces of friendly countries.

We are engaging in new technologies. There will be many difficulties in this connection, among other reason because, as I have pointed out, we must bring together all cadres (of the armed forces and society) and directly link development on the basis of these programs as much as possible with production. It is necessary to advance -- more quickly than previously -- the production process and the entire organization of the work organizations, wage struggle for high labor productivity and advance income and the fulfillment of overall plans on this basis. This is the only possible way to carry out economic stabilization by relying on our own forces. It is in this context alone that we can increase and advance our exports. It is through our entire state and political international cooperation that we must create the conditions for increasing our exports and planning our actions in foreign markets where the countries which possess highly developed technology and ability to grant credits are already active.

We must join forces and resources as much as possible with the undeveloped countries and the friendly developing countries to ensure as successful a supply of arms and military equipment as possible. This year and next we will take extensive measures in this area together with the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense....

Relations Between Army and People Have Been Confirmed and Strengthened

The experiences gained in the National Liberation War and from the wars which are being waged in the world confirm the exceptional importance of morale as a vital factor of military power. A high defense awareness exists in our society and the armed forces, particularly in the Yugoslav People's Army. Also, there are no dilemmas as regards the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an orientation of the role of the human factor and as its basis and proponent, nor as regards the role of the Armed Forces as the backbone of the system of all-people's defense or the importance of the armed struggle as a backbone of resistance. We have already convinced ourselves that a weakening of any of these orientations could have a negative effect on the defense morale of the Armed Forces and of society. For this reason we believe that it is indispensable to ensure that all subjects of our society energetically remove those elements which weaken the defense cohesion of the country as a whole and its parts.

The moral-political situation in the armed forces is on a level which ensures the execution of defense tasks, but it is not spared negative influences, both external and internal, which we are resolutely opposing. The links between the Army and the people have been confirmed and strengthened. The reputation the Army enjoys in our society, as a backbone of the system of all-people's defense, a nursery of brotherhood and unity and Yugoslav socialist patriotism and an important factor of the security, internal cohesion and stability of the SFRY has been maintained. Among the vast number of Army members there are no dilemmas in connection with the self-managing course and other vital determinants of our domestic and foreign policy. The complexity of our economic and overall social situation is understood, the measures of the League of Communists and the state organs are supported, and the readiness to undergo personal self-denials and contribute to the policy of economic stabilization are confirmed in daily practice. We are firmly convinced that with reliance on our own forces it is possible to achieve stable economic and overall social development: At the same time, it is difficult to understand inconsistencies in implementing the agreed policy as well as the pronounced subjectivity in the activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces of society. Members of the Army react most to the slowness and certain inconsistencies in implementing the agreed policy and to the widely spread phenomena of giving preference to partial interests at the expense of common, general Yugoslav ones.

From its inception to the present the Yugoslav People's Army has preserved and deepened its revolutionary-class, national and liberation character. Its officer structure has been trained to successfully carry out tasks in preparing the Armed Forces and society for defense; thereby, the training and education of new generations of soldiers is becoming increasingly important. Although it can be said that officers have a positive and committed attitude toward all vital problems in society's advancement, such phenomena as a weakening of motivation for serving in the military profession, an expressed striving to serve in a particular region, a lack of readiness to bear the difficulties of military life, a search for an easier profession and certain other things have also been noticed.

The composition of the military on the whole is very good and socialist oriented, although deviant behavior also exists in the world, and recently more frequently in our society as well. This fact causes many difficulties for the military collectives in the Army, irrespective of the fact that only a small number of soldiers are involved. It is only partially possible to influence the training of these soldiers during their service in the Army. This must be a common and continuous concern of all sources of education in society, ranging from the family, to situations in upbringing and education, to the sociopolitical organizations. The commands, political organs and the committees of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army encourage joint activities with the sociopolitical organizations, particularly the Socialist Youth Federation, and they yield results. It is significant that the vast majority of soldiers are very positively motivated to serve in the military and participate in all-people's defense. We are convinced that this would also be manifested under the most complex situations.

[The following three uppercase passages are placed in three separate boxes within the body of Mamula's speech and published in boldface]

"...THERE ARE ALSO DIFFICULTIES IN REJUVENATING CADRES, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF REDUCED INTEREST AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE MILITARY PROFESSION. THERE ARE PROBLEMS REGARDING NATIONAL REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES IN THE CADRE STRUCTURE BECAUSE OF A POOR RESPONSE FROM THE DEVELOPED REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY. THE PROBLEM IS GREATER BECAUSE OF THE FACT THERE IS A REDUCED INFLOW INTO THE MILITARY SCHOOLS FROM CIRCLES WHICH HAVE A SHORTAGE IN MILITARY CADRES, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME THE OUTFLOW IS INCREASING.

IF THIS PROCESS IS NOT HALTED, THE POSSIBILITY OF A SELECTIVE CHOICE OF CADRES -- WHO IN TURN WILL THEN BE LEADERS -- WILL BE REDUCED, AND AN EQUAL NATIONAL REPRESENTATION COULD ALSO BE JEOPARDIZED. THIS CIRCUMSTANCE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, MAKES DIFFICULT A CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THE VALUATION OF CADRES PRIMARILY ACCORDING TO THE RESULT OF WORK. IN OUR VIEW, THE BASIC CAUSE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED NEGATIVE TRENDS LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE MILITARY PROFESSION, AS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AND MOST RESPONSIBLE, HAS BECOME INSUFFICIENTLY ATTRACTIVE. ACCORDING TO THE OBLIGATIONS AN OFFICER ASSUMES, HE FEELS THAT HE IS NOT CORRESPONDINGLY VALUED SOCIALLY. THE OFFICER'S PROFESSION IS NOT AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, BUT RATHER THE PROFESSION OF AN EXPERT, WHO MUST CONSTANTLY TRAIN AND CONFIRM HIMSELF AS AN EXPERT, LEADER, AND TEACHER OF MEN. THE RESULTS OF HIS WORK AND THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITS OR INSTITUTION ARE BEING CONTINUOUSLY TESTED BY CONTROLS AND INSPECTIONS AND THROUGH EXERCISES. HE CANNOT FREELY CHOOSE HIS DUTY STATION. HE IS REGULARLY OFFICIALLY ASSESSED AND ONLY THE RESULTS OF WORK ARE THE DECISIVE FACTOR FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PROMOTION. ALL THIS POINTS TO THE DIFFICULT NATURE OF THE MILITARY PROFESSION, BECAUSE OF WHICH THIS PROFESSION IS SPECIALIZED AND MUST BE CORRESPONDINGLY VALUED IN SOCIETY. FOR ALL THE AFOREMENTIONED REASONS THE MILITARY PROFESSION SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH DIRECT PRODUCTION, AND NOT WITH MORE OR LESS ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS OF THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION...."

CONSTANT AND STABLE SOURCES OF FINANCING THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY ARE NECESSARY

"FOR A LONG TIME, WE HAVE HAD PROBLEMS REGARDING THIS QUESTION. NAMELY, IN THE LAST 7 YEARS, FEWER FUNDS HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED FOR FINANCING THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY THAN WAS DETERMINED BY THE APPROPRIATE SOCIAL DOCUMENTS, WITHIN WHICH THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY ARE FIXED. IN THE PERIOD 1976-1980 AN AVERAGE OF 5.39 PERCENT OF THE REALIZED NATIONAL INCOME WAS ALLOTTED ANNUALLY FOR FINANCING THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY, INSTEAD OF THE 6.17 PERCENT DECIDED BY THE SOCIAL PLAN. IN THE FIRST 2 YEARS OF THE CURRENT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN, THE SITUATION IS EVEN MORE DIFFICULT, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT ON THE AVERAGE 4.79 PERCENT OF THE REALIZED NATIONAL INCOME WAS RECEIVED INSTEAD OF 5.80 PERCENT. IN ADDITION, DURING THE YEAR THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY ALLOCATES CONSIDERABLE FUNDS TO COVER THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PLANNED INCREASE IN PRICES AS ENVISAGED BY THE ANNUAL RESOLUTIONS AND THE REAL PRICES DURING THE YEAR, AND THUS THE REAL VALUE OF THE ALLOCATED FUNDS IS REDUCED. THE SAME IS TRUE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FUNDS, WHERE LAST YEAR, FOLLOWING THE CHANGE IN THE RATE OF EXCHANGE OF THE DINAR, CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONAL SUMS OF DINARS WERE NECESSARY TO BUY THE APPROVED AMOUNT OF DOLLARS FOR THE NEEDS OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY. THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRENDS, AS THEY AFFECT FINANCING THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY, ALONG WITH THE SIMULTANEOUS GREAT INCREASE IN PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING, HAVE INEVITABLY LED TO A CERTAIN SLOWDOWN IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY, AS WELL AS TO A DROP IN THE LIVING STANDARD OF ARMY MEMBERS...."

THERE ARE NO CONDITIONS FOR SHORTENING ARMY SERVICE

"...A REDUCTION OF MILITARY SERVICE HAS BEEN DISCUSSED FOR SOME TIME IN THE RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF THE SFRY ASSEMBLY, THE SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES, THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND IN THE FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. BY JOINT ASSESSMENT WE HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT IN THE PRESENT SITUATION THE CONDITIONS FOR SHORTENING MILITARY SERVICE ARE NOT RIPE. ON THE BASIS OF AN ASSESSMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S OPERATIONAL-DEFENSIVE NEEDS, THE REAL MATERIAL-TECHNICAL OPPORTUNITIES AND THE ANNUAL RECRUITING CONTINGENT, THE SFRY PRESIDENCY HAS DETERMINED, AS IS KNOWN, THE SIZE OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY IN PEACETIME. PROCEEDING FROM THE ANNUAL RECRUITING CONTINGENT AND THE SIZE OF THE PEACETIME YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY, A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS WOULD BE LACKING FOR CARRYING OUT TASKS IN THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY IN PEACETIME IF MILITARY SERVICE WERE SHORTENED.

"IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT ALL VARIANTS OF COMPENSATING FOR LACK IN THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS BY PAID PERSONS -- SOLDIERS SERVING AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF SERVICE, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND THE LIKE -- WOULD BE CONSIDERABLY MORE EXPENSIVE, WHILE FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF COMBAT READINESS THEY WOULD BE LESS SUITABLE THAN THE PRESENT SOLUTION.

"WHEN SHORTENING MILITARY SERVICE IS DISCUSSED, THE POSSIBILITY OF TRAINING SOLDIERS IN AN EXTRAORDINARY SHORT PERIOD -- A PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS, WHICH IS USUALLY CONSIDERED AS THIS SHORTENED TERM OF SERVICE -- IS INSUFFICIENTLY MENTIONED AND BORNE IN MIND. IN SUCH A CASE, TRAINING WOULD HAVE TO BE VERY INTENSIVE, PRACTICALLY PERFECT IN METHOD AND MATERIALLY WELL PROVIDED -- CLASSROOMS, WELL-RUN FIRING RANGES, TRAINING GROUNDS, A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN THE BASIC UNITS WHICH TRAIN SOLDIERS AND SO FORTH. REALISTICALLY SPEAKING, IN MANY UNITS WE HAVE NOT ACHIEVED THIS LEVEL. IN PARTICULAR, WE DO NOT HAVE CORRESPONDING MATERIAL MEANS AND A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF OFFICER CADRES TO FILL POSTS IN ALL PLACES.

"THE PROBLEM OF SHORTENING THE ARMY SERVICE IN THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY IS BEING COMPREHENSIVELY STUDIED IN THE FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, BUT THIS PROBLEM IS NOT AS SIMPLE AS IT MIGHT APPEAR."

SERBIA, PROVINCES PRESIDENCY PRESIDENTS ELECTED

LD052230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG) -- Presidency members of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia unanimously reelected Nikola Ljubicic (67) as Presidency President of the republic in Belgrade today (Thursday).

Ljubicic held this position last year and will continue to hold it for one more year as under the Constitution the Presidency president's term of office is one year.

Branko Pesic (61) was reelected as president of the Assembly of Serbia at a joint session of all the councils of the republic, with a mandate of one year.

Djordje Radosavljevic (57) and Sefcet Jasari (48) were elected Presidency presidents of the Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo respectively which form part of the Republic of Serbia.

[Referring to the Serbian elections, Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0816 GMT on 5 May reports that Imre Balint, Bajram Vuthi, Milan Dragovic, Dr Zlatija Djukic-Veljovic and Dr Borisav Jovic were elected vice presidents. Members of the Council of the Republic were also elected unanimously.]